

DAILY REPORT

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LI YIMANG SPEAKS AT WORLD PEACE FORUM IN BEIJING

Opposes Hegemonism

OW280708 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Li Yimang, president of the Chinese Association for International Understanding, said here today that the greatest threat to world peace comes from the rivalry of the two superpowers for world hegemony and that in order to safeguard world peace it is necessary to oppose hegemonism.

Speaking at a forum on the defense of world peace, Li stressed: "The Chinese people love and desire peace. Our country is undertaking peaceful construction on an unprecedented scale in an endeavor to quadruple its 1980 annual gross output value of industry and agriculture by the end of this century, and to raise the level of material and cultural life of the people correspondingly.

"We desire peace not merely for the building of a modernized China. After the modernization of our country is achieved, even less would we like to see the factories, farms, mines, residential areas, hospitals and schools built with such painstaking efforts to be devastated by war. We wish to see not only our own future generations free from the misery of war, but also the people of the whole world enjoying life in peace forever."

Li Yimang pointed out that in order to safeguard world peace, it is necessary to resolutely oppose hegemonism, which constitutes the gravest threat to world peace and stability at the present time. He said, "the greatest threat to world peace in our time originates from the rivalry of the two superpowers for world hegemony. In Europe, they are engaged in an armed confrontation. In many other regions of the world, they encroach on the sovereignty and interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and occupy the territory and slaughter the people of still other countries. In short, their contention is undermining world peace and stability and may lead to a new world war."

He said that the Chinese people will, as always, sympathize with and support the people of all countries in their just struggle to maintain world peace against hegemonism, foreign aggression and interference. "Not only have we never sought hegemony, but also we will pass on the ideology of 'never seeking hegemony' from generation to generation through assiduous and persistent education. We regard this as a moral commitment of the Chinese people to the cause of world peace," he added.

He said that the people of the world are concerned with the question of disarmament, especially that of nuclear disarmament. The basic way to eliminate the threat of nuclear war is to completely prohibit and thoroughly destroy nuclear weapons. The military power of both superpowers far exceeds that of their own normal defense requirements. In the world today, only the two superpowers are in a position to run a nuclear arms race and are capable of waging a global nuclear war.

"The most important and urgent task at present is to halt the nuclear and conventional arms race between the two superpowers," he noted.

He said that China stands for a substantial reduction in conventional weapons and for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. He said: "The small limited number of nuclear weapons China has to keep at present is solely aimed at resisting the nuclear blackmail and intimidation by the superpowers, and at helping the struggle for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. Our country has long ago undertaken the unilateral commitment never to be the first to use nuclear weapons or to use them against non-nuclear states or nuclear-free zones. If the other nuclear states are ready to discuss the reduction of nuclear weapons, China will participate. The Chinese people firmly support Premier Zhao Ziyang's statement in his report on government work: 'We will support any practical proposal for disarmament which is in keeping with the fundamental principle that the two superpowers take the lead by reducing their arsenals of nuclear and conventional weapons.'"

Li Yimang pointed out that since the end of the Second World War, the forces defending world peace have grown considerably. The Third World countries are now fighting to safeguard their own independence and sovereignty and struggling against foreign aggression and interference. They have made valuable contributions to the cause of world peace and have become an important factor in the defense of world peace. Many other countries are also making efforts to defend world peace according to their own environment and conditions. The mass movement in defense of peace is more widespread than at anytime in history.

He stressed that so long as the people of all countries strengthen their unity and struggle and continue to foil the attempts of the superpowers to pursue policies of aggression and expansion, a new world war can be averted and the goal of the thorough destruction of nuclear weapons be realized step by step.

The Chinese Association for International Understanding and other people's organizations in this country wish to strengthen ties and cooperation with the peace movements, peace groupings and peace activities in various countries, he said.

"Because of the ten-year internal upheaval caused by the 'Cultural Revolution,' our ties with peace movements in various countries were suspended for a long time," he said. "In the future, we wish to resume and further broaden contacts of this kind, including bilateral or multilateral contacts and discussions in Beijing or elsewhere."

Li Yimang concluded his speech with three proposals:

"1. In accordance with their own conditions, the people of all countries should take various forms of action to demand that both superpowers exercise restraint, bring to an end the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe, Asia and other parts of the world, stop testing, improving and manufacturing nuclear weapons, and sincerely negotiate and reach an agreement on a substantial reduction of their nuclear arsenals; and on this basis, the people of the world should demand that all nuclear powers conduct serious and realistic negotiations to reduce and then eliminate nuclear weapons.

"2. All peace-loving political parties, people's organizations and mass media should take prompt action to expose threat to world peace posed by the two superpowers in their contention for hegemony, to expose the devastation which would be inflicted by a world war, especially a nuclear war, on mankind as a whole, to propagate the need for the two superpowers to take the lead in drastically cutting back their nuclear and conventional arsenals, and to propagate and express support for the people in different countries in their movements to safeguard world peace.

"3. Peace movements and peace groupings in various countries should strengthen their connections on the principles of mutual respect, learning from each other, seeking common ground while reserving differences, and not imposing views on each other, establish all sorts of contacts, and exchange views and experience so as to promote mutual understanding and friendship and realize the broadest cooperation."

Ji Pengfei on PRC Policy

OW280915 Beijing XINHUA in English 0855 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Some 200 people from various Chinese political parties, people's organizations and other walks of life attended a forum to safeguard world peace here this morning.

The forum was sponsored by the Chinese Association for International Understanding on the occasion of China sending observers to the 1984 World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. Lei Jieqiong, vice-president of the association, chaired the forum.

State Councillor Ji Pengfei said at the forum that world peace was the most important and urgent issue in world politics today and that safeguarding world peace was now the paramount common task of peoples of all countries.

"Today's forum," said Ji, "fully shows the Chinese people's determination to work together with peoples of other countries to safeguard world peace. The Chinese Government fully supports your activities and will provide and create all necessary conditions to promote such activities for peace."

After explaining China's independent and peaceful foreign policy, the state councillor said that the [word indistinct] of another world war still existed. He expressed the belief that a new world war could be prevented and world peace safeguarded as long as peoples of all countries intensified their unity and struggle, continuously disrupting the strategic plans of the superpowers and opposing and containing their hegemonism.

Li Yimang, president of the association, said that to safeguard world peace it was necessary to resolutely oppose hegemonism, which now constituted the gravest threat to world peace and stability. The most urgent task was to halt the nuclear and conventional arms race between the two superpowers, he added.

Li proposed that peoples of all countries, all peace-loving political parties, people's organizations and the mass media take actions to demand that the superpowers take the lead by drastically cutting back their nuclear and conventional arsenals, work for the total ban and destruction of nuclear weapons, and promote the movement for safeguarding world peace launched by various peoples.

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He also expressed the hope that peace movements and peace groupings worldwide would have better contacts and realize the broadest cooperation.

Representatives of various political parties and other organizations also spoke and had their poems read at the forum. Calligraphers and artists also presented their works.

Five observers led by Luo Guanzong, vice-chairman of the Three-Self Patriotic Movement Committee of the Protestant Church of China, will leave here soon for the 1984 World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs to be held in Japan from August 1 to 9.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR UN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

OW282140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation left here for Vienna today to attend the fourth general conference of UN Industrial Development Organization to be held from August 2 to 18 there. It is led by Li Ke, deputy to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

XINHUA REPORTS ON PRC PARTICIPATION IN OLYMPICS

Li Menghua on Ties With U.S.

OW280402 Beijing XINHUA in English 0203 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Los Angeles, July 27 (XINHUA) -- Leader of the Chinese sports delegation Li Menghua expressed the hope that the 1984 Olympic Games would be a success so as to carry forward the lofty Olympic ideals and contribute to civilization and world peace.

Li Menghua told XINHUA on the eve of the opening of the 23d Olympic Games that China's participation in the Games has aroused keen interest here in Los Angeles. It has been considered to have brought fresh air to the Olympic movement, he added.

Chinese athletes are in good form and high spirits, he noted. With a high sense of responsibility, they are making good preparations and striving to achieve good results, determined to live up to the expectations of the people back home and compatriots residing abroad.

Li Menghua said he was very happy to see sports people from Taiwan here in the Games, adding he hopes that Chinese sports people from both sides of the Taiwan Strait would work hand in hand and encourage each other in their efforts to create the best performance and win honor for the Chinese nation. "Glory goes to all Chinese," he stressed.

He praised the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee for the good arrangements in housing, food and training facilities. We have been accorded a warm welcome by Americans and Overseas Chinese since we set foot on this beautiful land of the United States.

The warmth and sincerity expressed by Olympic staff members are most impressive, Li Menghua remarked. "This reminded me of my first U.S. visit 12 years ago when I headed a Chinese table tennis team to this country," he said. "Much progress has been made in the relations between the people of China and the United States over the past decade."

The participation by the 350-member Chinese sports delegation in the Games will further strengthen and promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples, he said.

PRC Wins 2 Gold Medals

OW300903 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Los Angeles, July 29 (XINHUA) -- China won two of the ten gold medals awarded on the first day of competition at the 23d Olympic Games in Los Angeles today.

The biggest harvest of golds, however, was reaped by the United States, which won six medals in five events. Two other gold medals went to Canada and Federal Germany.

Among other highlights at the Olympics today were two world records in swimming, one set by a West German and the other by an American.

It was a field day for China, which had never got a single point, let alone a medal, at the Olympics before and which is entering the Games for the first time since 1952.

Adding to the special honor for China is the fact that the gold medal reaped by Xu Haifeng, 27, a shop assistant from Anhui Province, in the men's free pistol event was the first one awarded at the Los Angeles Games.

Little known even in China, Xu was vociferously congratulated by spectators, referees, teammates and Chinese sports officials alike. Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, presented the gold medal to Xu and described the presentation as a "great honor" for himself.

Calling today an important day, Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, said: "Not only is it the first Olympic event but this year it represents the first Olympic medal ever to China. The Chinese have honored us by coming to their first Olympic Games."

It was sheer courage and determination that gave China its second Olympic gold medal plus a silver in the 52 kg weightlifting event. Both Zeng Guoqiang, 19, a student from Guangdong, and Zhou Peishun, 22, from Jiangsu, lifted 235 kg, but Zeng was lighter in bodyweight.

Zeng was trailing in the snatch by 2.5 kg, but he rallied for a comeback to win. Zhou appeared a bit shaky at his final attempt in jerk because of an earlier injury in the wrist, but he managed to steady himself in a superhuman effort. Both were choked with emotion when the Chinese flag was raised and the national anthem played at the medal awarding ceremony.

China also got a bronze medal through Wang Yifu in the men's free pistol event.

Compulsory exercises in men's team gymnastics began with world class performances by Chinese, U.S. and Japanese gymnasts who between them registered ten perfect marks -- six for China and two each for Japan and the United States. Sports observers noted that this was the first time that perfect marks had been awarded in the compulsories.

At the end of today's preliminaries, the U.S. team was temporarily leading with 295.30 points, followed by China (294.25), Japan (292.40), Federal Germany (290.30), Switzerland (289.95) and Canada (288.85).

China's Li Ning alone scored two perfect marks, one in vault and the other in sidehorse.

In other events held today, China lost to the U.S. in men's basketball and to Japan in men's volleyball.

Preliminaries also began in boxing, football, equestrian, modern pentathlon and hockey.

Highlights Opening Ceremony

OW290418 Beijing XINHUA in English 0348 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Los Angeles, July 28 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese national Olympic team and the Chinese Taipei team today marched around the arena in the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum in their first joint presentation in the summer Olympic parade at the opening ceremony of the 1984 Olympics here.

The Chinese national team, led by the five-starred red flag of the People's Republic of China, paraded into the stadium as the 28th entry in an English alphabetic order. Clad in blue blazers and white trousers, more than 200 athletes and officials from China received a standing ovation from some 90,000 spectators and to the strains of "Three Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention," a song sung by men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The Chinese Taipei team, dressed in light-blue jackets, marched into the Olympic stadium as the 121st entry, to the same tune as for the Chinese national team.

This was the first time that the two Chinese teams had ever marched in the same parade at Summer Olympics. They met at the 1980 and 1984 Olympic Winter Games.

The People's Republic of China maintained its ties with the International Olympic Committee after its founding in 1949. It sent a team to the 1952 Helsinki Olympic Games, which arrived too late to compete in the Games due to the delayed accreditation for the Chinese athletes.

It suspended its relations with the International Olympic Committee when the "two Chinas" issue was artificially created. It was in 1979 that China's legitimate seat in the IOC was restored.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS EASTMAN KODAK DELEGATION

OW271228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met here this afternoon with a delegation from the U.S. Eastman Kodak Company led by its chairman C.H. Chandler.

The Chinese premier said the contract signed by Chandler with the Xiamen Photographic Materials Co. Ltd and the China National Technical Import Corporation on transfer of technology and supply of equipment for a complete color film and paper production line, was a comparatively big one in Sino-U.S. economic and technological cooperation. He said that this would help encourage U.S. industrialists to invest or undertake co-production in China. "We will carry out long-term cooperation with foreign industrialists and there is a broad scope for cooperation," he added.

Chandler said, "Cooperation between our firm and China has just begun." He said that negotiations on contracts could go on smoothly provided that the two sides involved did in the spirit of friendship and mutual trust, as shown in the present case.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION

OW271950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met a delegation here tonight from Japan's Matsushita Electric Industrial Company.

The delegation is led by the company's managing director, T. Funahashi. They came to China to attend the inauguration earlier this week of the Yingkou washing machine plant and the Yingkou washing machine motor factory in Liaoning Province, which are using Japanese technology.

Present at tonight's meeting were Yang Bo, minister of light industry, and Koji Watanabe, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Japanese Embassy.

HU QILI GREETES JAPANESE SOCIALIST YOUTHS

OW271906 Beijing XINHUA In English 1636 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, today met a 180-member youth delegation from the Japanese Socialist Party.

The delegation, which arrived here on Thursday, is led by party Secretary-General Makoto Tanabe, Chairman of Policy Board Uzuru Shimasaki and Director of the Youth Bureau Hajime Fukada.

Hu discussed with them the friendly relations existing between Chinese and Japanese young people. It was an "heroic undertaking" for the Japanese Socialist Party to organize such a large delegation, Hu said, comprising representatives of all walks of life from 38 prefectures.

He referred to the significance of the current visit, coming shortly before 3,000 Japanese young people tour China this autumn.

Tanabe also pointed out that the delegation was visiting just one year after his party established relations with the Chinese Communist Party. He said his party wanted to contribute to enhancing friendship between Japanese and Chinese youth.

Hu and Tanabe agreed that it was of great importance to develop mutual understanding and trust to help ensure an everlasting friendship between China and Japan.

Present at the meeting were Wang Zhaoguo, director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee; Hu Jintao, member of the Secretariat of the CCYL Central Committee and president of the All-China Youth Federation.

Tonight, the CCYL Central Committee and the All-China Youth Federation have a banquet in honor of the Japanese delegation. Hu Qili, Zhang Xiangshan and Hu Jintao attended. Wang Zhaoguo presided.

Proposing a toast, he said: "Since the establishment of ties between our two parties, friendly relations between our youth organizations have grown steadily.

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"The Chinese young people are willing to join their Japanese counterparts in a common effort to carry Sino-Japanese friendship into the 21st century."

In reply, Fukada said that unity and friendship between Japanese and Chinese young people were of great importance to world peace.

As the banquet ended, Hu Qili joined Makoto Tanabe in proposing a toast to the development over the past year of friendly relations between the Chinese Communist Party and the Japanese Socialist Party.

CHEN XITONG FETES TOKYO STUDY GROUP 29 JUL

OW291838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal Government gave a banquet in honor of a Japanese youth study group led by Deputy Governor of Tokyo Yokota Masaji at the Beijing Hotel here this evening.

Among those attending the banquet were Mayor of Beijing Chen Xitong, Chairman of the Beijing Youth Federation Jin Jian, and Chairman of the Beijing branch of the Chinese Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Wang Xiaoyi.

On behalf of the Beijing Municipal Government and the people, Vice Mayor Sun Fuling extended a warm welcome to the Japanese guests, saying that the friendship and cooperation between China and Japan had entered into a new stage thanks to the common efforts made by the two governments and people, especially with the exchange of visits by General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

A great target has been set by the leaders of both countries of further developing bilateral friendship and cooperation in the 21st century, he added.

Yokota Masaji said that Japanese youth had made four trips to China, during which they received warm welcome and learned a lot about the country. "We will accord Beijing youth with the same hospitality, and we hope that the Japan-China friendship will go down from generation to generation," he said.

Thousands of Japanese young people, in four groups, have visited Beijing in recent years and, in the coming September Beijing will send its first youth friendship delegation to tour Tokyo.

The artistes gave a performance of song and dance items for the Japanese visitors at the banquet.

The Tokyo delegation, comprising 460 senior middle school students, arrived here from Tianjin by train earlier today, and they were met by Sun Fuling, Jin Jian and 500 youngsters at the railway station.

The Japanese young guests visited Tiananmen Square, the Palace Museum, Jingshan Park and Summer Palace today.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF THAILAND'S SITTHI SAWETSILA

Beijing Radio Interview

OW300347 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Beijing radio interview with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in Beijing -- date not given]

[Text] The Thai foreign minister, Sitthi Sawetsila, is ending his 5-day visit to China. While in Beijing, he talked with top Chinese leaders, including party General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang. He also held talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. The two sides reached a broad consensus of views on international issues, especially the situation in Southeast Asia.

In an interview with Radio Beijing, the Thai foreign minister described his visit as very successful. Here's (Fang Lin) with the details.

[Fang] The Thai foreign minister said relations between Thailand and China have been excellent. During the current visit, he talked with Chinese leaders about expanding trade between the two countries. He said an agreement has just been signed between Beijing and Thailand's (Zhen Da) Company on investment in animal feed.

[Begin Sitthi recording] We have to have a new way, new means, a new method, on which I agree with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang on (?the part of our talk) that in the future we should better our trade, that there be lots of trade, an increase our trade, you know, in value as well as in items of various trade that we can exchange. We should exchange information, and we should invest in each other's countries. If we have any specialty, you know, in some certain field, that we should then fill the gap that we have, for instance, like animal feed and agro-industry and things like that. [end recording]

[Fang] On the Kampuchean issue, Foreign Minister Sitthi said there could be no political settlement until Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea. He said he made this point clear in his speech at the recent ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Jakarta.

[Begin Sitthi recording] And we should stick by the thing that we feel, the right solution to Kampuchea, because in my speech the first day I think [as heard] that our solution is the best that can exist and it has been supported by a two-thirds majority... I mean two-thirds of the United Nations members, more than two-thirds. [end recording]

[Fang] The Thai foreign minister condemned the recent Vietnamese maneuvers around the Kampuchean-Thai border. But he said Hanoi will not succeed in its actions.

[Begin Sitthi recording] I wish to tell you that the Vietnamese, instead of moving all their artillery back, that they still maintain, you know, stationed artillery and even send more, you know, near the border of Thailand. So all the camps along the border will be within the range of their artillery. But, I don't think that this would be effective, as the rainy season started coming and also if the rain gets quite heavy the guerrilla warfare is not fighting by, you know, by artillery but by guerrilla tactics, rather. So, we expect that the fighting will go deeper inside Kampuchea because as the rainy season's force becomes stronger, more organized, better morale. [end recording]

[Fang] In the interview Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila refuted the fallacy that the threat to the security and stability of Southeast Asia comes from China. He pointed out that the greatest threat comes from Vietnam.

[Begin Sitthi recording] Along our border, you don't call that a threat? We have received all the shells and bullets, you know, coming across the border that kill our people. If you don't call that a threat, I don't know what you're going to call it. Thailand has been in contact with our Chinese friends for a long time. And for the past 9 years what the Chinese leaders said they also, you know, keep their promise, keep their words, so I don't feel that so far as China is concerned. I know I wouldn't come here eight times if I would believe that, you know, the leaders of your country. [sentence as heard] I believe our friendship is sincere, based on a firm and strong foundation, and I think that ahh...I have no doubt at all about the Chinese intentions for world peace and stability, also includes peace and stability in South-east Asia. [end recording]

Leaves for Xian, Guangzhou

OW271233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and his wife Khunying Thida Sawetsila, and their party left here by air this afternoon for a tour of Xian, Guangzhou and Shenzhen. They were seen off at the airport by Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

This morning Sitthi and other Thai guests toured the Xiangshan (Fragrant) Hill in the company of Gong Dafei.

Before his departure Sitthi attended a ceremony for signing a contract on the joint management of the Beijing China Thai Feedmill Limited by the Beijing Feedmill Company and the Thai International Investment Company Limited of Thailand.

Departs 29 July

OW291748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, July 29 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and his wife Khunying Thida Sawetsila, and their party left here for home via Hong Kong this afternoon at the end of a five-day visit to China.

The Thai guests arrived here from Guangzhou by train this morning. The People's Government of the Shenzhen City gave a luncheon for them today. Mayor of Shenzhen Liang Xiang briefed the guests on the city's construction and plan for future development.

Sitthi praised the fast speed of Shenzhen's economic development. He said he was pleased that the Thai industrialists had invested in this city. Some industrialists accompanying me on the visit are very interested in investing in Shenzhen. I hope they will play a part in the city's economic construction, he added.

Sitthi and other Thai guests visited the Shekou industrial area and a feedmill company which has been invested in Thai businessmen.

They arrived in Guangzhou from Xian on July 28. On that day evening [as received] Yang Li, deputy governor of Guangdong Province, gave a dinner welcoming them.

THAI STUDY GROUP TO VISIT PRC RURAL AREAS

Meets Tian Jiyun

OW281148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met with a Thai rural development study group led by Meechai Ruchupan, minister of the Thai Prime Minister Office, here this afternoon.

Tian Jiyun briefed the visitors on China's rural economic situation and explained the causes of the rapid development of the rural economy in the past few years.

The Thai group arrived yesterday to study China's rural development under the agreement reached at the fifth meeting of the joint committee for scientific and technical cooperation between the Governments of China and Thailand. The group will tour China's rural areas in Beijing, Shanghai, Wuxi and Guangzhou.

Tian said the Thai group's visit would help strengthen cooperation between the two countries in the agricultural field.

Xiang Zhongyang, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, was present at the meeting.

Return Banquet

OW291750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- Meechai Ruchupan, minister of the Thai Prime Minister Office, said here today China's road for rural development is worth considering by all countries. He said this at a return banquet he gave here this evening for a Thai rural development study group led by him.

He said China's economy, especially its rural economy, is growing very rapidly at the time of world economic recession. He said when Thailand was developing its countryside it attached great importance to the methods China had adopted, adding that many forms of China's rural development was worth learning by the Thai people.

Chinese Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries He Kang said that countries, big or small, had their own strong points. China had also learned some useful things from Thailand in its agricultural development, he noted. They expressed the belief that there exist broad prospects in bilateral agricultural cooperation.

Meechai and his party will leave here tomorrow for a tour of Shanghai, Fuzhou and Guangzhou.

WANG ZHEN MEETS BURMESE JOURNALIST DELEGATION

OW281352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party met here this afternoon with a Burmese press delegation led by U Thein, chief editor of the Burmese newspaper THE VANGUARD and had a friendly conversation with them. The delegation arrived here July 25 at the invitation of the All-China Journalists Association.

PAKISTAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS PRC VISIT

OW271231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1155 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan left here this afternoon for home at the end of his six-day visit to China. Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei saw him off at the airport. Yaqub Khan visited Xian on July 25 and 26.

Comments on PRC Relations

OW280400 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Islamabad, July 27 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan said here today that the foundations of Sino-Pakistan entente are strong and secure, and that the two countries desire to fortify and further develop their cooperation.

Talking to newsmen on his return here this evening after a 5-day visit to China, Ali Khan said the mutually beneficial cooperation between Pakistan and China has promoted the cause of peace and stability, and served as a model for relations between all neighboring countries.

Describing his visit to China as "most useful," he said he had a comprehensive exchange of views with Chinese leaders on the world situation, current international issues of mutual interest and bilateral relations. China, he said, is gratified at the close and cooperative relations that exist between the two countries.

He said his discussions with Chinese leaders have confirmed the existence of identical or similar views between the two countries on almost all contemporary issues.

Ali Khan said China fully supports Pakistan's efforts for a negotiated settlement of the Afghan problem on the basis of the four principles contained in UN resolutions. China, he said, also considers the continuing Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan as one of three obstacles to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations.

"Chinese leaders," he said, "held Pakistan in high esteem and shared our pride in the important role Pakistan is playing in international affairs. They appreciated the contribution Pakistan is making towards the cause of peace and stability in the region."

He said Chinese leaders also follow with interest the evolution of regional cooperation in South Asia.

PAKISTAN COUNCIL CHAIRMAN PRAISES PRC TIES

OW291050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1038 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Islamabad, July 29 (XINHUA) -- A 15-member delegation of the Pakistan Federal Council headed by Chairman Mohammad Safdar left here for Beijing today on a week-long goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Talking to newsmen at the Islamabad airport before his departure, Mohammad Safdar expressed the belief that the visit would strengthen the cordial relations between the two countries.

He said, "the Pakistanis are proud of their friendship with China which is indeed a dependable and sincere friend." He said he expected to hold discussions with Chinese leaders on matters of mutual interest and identify areas for further cooperation.

Arrives in Beijing 29 Jul

OW291048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Pakistan Federal Council led by its chairman, Thawaja Mohammad Safdar, arrived here today for a nine-day visit to China at the invitation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. They were met at the airport by Yang Chengwu, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, and Maqbool Ahmad Bhatti, Pakistan ambassador to China.

PENG CHONG MEETS VISITING IRANIAN OFFICIAL

OW281348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1324 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress this evening met with Ahmad Azizi, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran. He had a friendly conversation with him.

After the meeting, Peng Chong gave a dinner in honor of Azizi.

CHINESE BUDDHISTS DEPART FOR SRI LANKAN CONGRESS

OW281608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Buddhist delegation led by Zhao Puchu, president of the Buddhist Association of China, left here today for Sri Lanka to attend the 14th congress of the World Fellowship of Buddhists.

They were seen off at the airport by Zong Demin, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee; Ren Wuzhi, director of the Religious Affairs Bureau under the State Council; and Kandage Newton Samarasinghe, Sri Lanka ambassador to China.

WU XUEQIAN, UK'S HOWE BEGIN HONG KONG TALKS

OW280235 Beijing XINHUA in English 0209 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe began talks at the Diaoyutai Guesthouse here this morning.

The British secretary arrived here yesterday afternoon. The talks are believed to be devoted to the Hong Kong issue.

At nine a.m. when Sir Geoffrey came to the conference room, he was greeted by his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian. Sitting vis-a-vis across a green-velvet-covered conference table, the two foreign ministers had small talks during the photo opportunity.

Welcoming Foreign Secretary Howe to China, Wu recalled that Howe's last visit to China in April coincided with an auspicious rain which helped lead to an additional output of four million tons of wheat. "Your arrival yesterday again preceded a heavy rain to a thirsty Beijing. You have brought us a very good gift," he added with a smile.

The Chinese foreign minister went on to say, "Your coming is of much benefit to our modernization program. In this sense, we welcome you to visit China from time to time."

Sir Geoffrey replied saying that his Chinese host has never been to the United Kingdom yet. "We wish you would visit our country at a time convenient to you. We hope that you will also bring something good to us on your visit," he said.

Taking part on the British side were Ambassador to China Richard Evans, Hong Kong Governor Edward Youde and Deputy Under-Secretary of State Percy Cradock.

On the Chinese side were Zhou Nan, assistant foreign minister, and Chen Zhaoyuan, Chinese ambassador to the United Kingdom.

5-Hour 'In-Depth Exchange'

OW281108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1058 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe had a 5-hour in-depth exchange of views on the question of Hong Kong today.

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Qi Huaiyuan told reporters late this afternoon that, in a friendly and business-like atmosphere, the two sides reviewed useful progress made so far in the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue since the British foreign secretary's visit to China last April and conducted an in-depth discussion on the main aspects of the Hong Kong question.

The talks are expected to continue tomorrow.

Wu Hosts Howe

OW281448 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said tonight that he hoped British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit to China would pave the way for an early agreement on Hong Kong's future. Wu, also a state councillor, expressed this at a banquet he gave for Sir Geoffrey at the Diaoyutai Guesthouse here.

He said: "A satisfactory settlement of the Hong Kong question, which is left over from the past, will not only be conducive to the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong itself, but will also contribute greatly to the consolidation and development of the existing friendly relations between our two countries."

Wu said he believed the two sides could achieve this objective provided both sides took a "broader view in our approach to problems and work together in sincere co-operation. I hope we will live up to the high expectations of our two peoples, and successfully fulfil this great and glorious task history entrusted to us."

The April visit to China by Sir Geoffrey had aided the progress of Sino-British talks. Since then, seven rounds of "useful and constructive" talks had been held between delegations of the two countries. A working group had been set up under the delegations to try to reach an early agreement. Much work had been done both at plenary sessions and in the working group.

Wu pointed out that over the past few months, China and Britain had built on their friendly relations. Exchanges between the two countries and co-operation on trade, economy, culture, science and technology had made new progress. He added: "I am sure that as long as we continue our concerted efforts, there is a very broad prospect for the development of our bilateral relations."

In reply, Sir Geoffrey said that it was right the two sides had concentrated on the Hong Kong question during their talks today, and that this should be at the center of the talks he would be having with his Chinese counterpart, and other Chinese leaders, during the rest of his time in Beijing.

He said: "The negotiations between our two governments have made considerable progress. I am confident that progress will continue. I look forward to the achievement of the common aim of our two governments: the conclusion of an agreement which will maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong."

Sir Geoffrey continued: "Relations between our two countries continue to develop in a thoroughly healthy way." Only two days ago, he added, the two sides had signed a double taxation agreement. "We have begun to negotiate an investment promotion and protection agreement. Trade in both directions continues to expand."

Tonight's banquet was attended by Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Zhou Nan and British Ambassador to China Richard Evans. It is understood the two foreign ministers will continue their talks tomorrow.

'Progress' in Talks Reported

OW290527 Beijing XINHUA in English 0517 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe continued their "in-depth exchange of views on the main aspects of the Hong Kong question" this morning, announced Foreign Ministry spokesman Qi Huaiyuan here today.

"Progress was made" during the two-hour talks which proceeded in a "friendly atmosphere," Qi added.

Hosts Banquet

OW291938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1922 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe gave a return banquet here this evening. Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian attended. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman told XINHUA that both Howe and Wu proposed toasts at the function.

Howe was quoted as saying: "Once again our meetings have led to substantial progress towards the goal for which we are both striving. I share the hope which you expressed last night that our meetings will pave the way towards a satisfactory settlement on Hong Kong and your conviction that this settlement will not only be in the interest of Hong Kong itself but a valuable contribution to the friendly relations between our two countries. I can assure you of the determination of the British Government to continue to work constructively towards our common objective."

Wu Xueqian replied, saying: "I believe that Your Excellency's current visit will make a significant contribution to reaching agreement on the Hong Kong question as scheduled. A satisfactory settlement of the Hong Kong question will doubtless promote further consolidation and development of the friendly relations existing between China and Britain."

ZHAO ZIYANG, HOWE HOLD 'FRIENDLY' DISCUSSION

Discuss Hong Kong

OW300810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 30 Jul 84

["Premier Zhao Ziyang Meets British Foreign Secretary Howe" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, July 30 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang and visiting British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe had a "friendly and fruitful discussion" of the main aspects of the Hong Kong question today, according to Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Qi Huaiyuan.

Qi said at a lunch-time press briefing that Premier Zhao spoke favorably of Sir Geoffrey Howe's current visit to China and his discussions with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian on Hong Kong in the past two days.

Qi quoted the premier as saying, "The discussions demonstrated a spirit of setting great store by the overall situation, far-sightedness, friendship, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation and cooperation between the two sides."

"Your current visit, like your previous trip in last April, will produce a new impetus to the Sino-British talks on Hong Kong," Premier Zhao told Sir Geoffrey during the 90-minute meeting. He expressed the hope that the spirit of cooperation shown by the two sides would become a factor that would produce long-term effects on Sino-British relations.

The premier admired the British foreign secretary for making light of a long trip to seek ways to settle the remaining issues of the Hong Kong question at a crucial moment of the Sino-British talks on Hong Kong. Confirming the very good relations between China and Britain, Premier Zhao said that the Chinese Government attached great importance to such relations. He said he believed that the British Government also set great store by such relations. Therefore, Sino-British relations of cooperation had very good prospects, the premier added.

"A successful settlement of the Hong Kong question, a question left over by history, will usher in a new high tide of comprehensive cooperation in the Sino-British relations," Premier Zhao noted with confidence.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said that he was deeply touched by what the premier had said. "The discussions between our two sides during my visit have deepened our mutual understanding. I believe that this has provided us with a basis for future cooperation," he said.

Howe Praises Olympic Gains

OW300824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang had a 90-minute meeting with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe here this morning.

When Howe came to Zhongnanhai, the premier shook hands with him, saying that he welcomed the British secretary to visit China again in three months.

Noting quite a few British journalists were in Beijing covering Howe's visit, Zhao said to Howe, "I know that are friendly and their reporting is comparatively objective."

Sir Geoffrey agreed, saying that at least there was a piece of objective news today, that is, China had won its first gold medal at the Olympic Games.

Zhao said this was the first Olympic gold medal China had ever won. Howe said that he was told the first Chinese gold medal was won in shooting. He praised the Chinese shooters for good marksmanship.

When Howe mentioned that he liked angling, Zhao Ziyang said that angling required great patience and was a good sport for a foreign secretary. Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian was present at the meeting.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

JI PENGFEI GIVES BANQUET FOR UK'S HOWE 30 JUL

OW301337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1316 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and gave a banquet for British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe here this evening.

They had a friendly talk.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS FRG TRADE UNIONISTS 28 JUL

OW281112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1045 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met here today with a delegation from the Federation of Trade Unions of the Federal Republic of Germany led by the federation's chairman, Ernst Breit.

Zhang Jingfu said the development of the relations between the trade unions of China and Federal Germany would be conducive to friendship and mutual understanding between the workers of the two countries.

HU YAOBANG HEARS RECTIFICATION PROGRESS REPORTS

OW291325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0122 GMT 29 Jul 84

[XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0145 GMT on 29 July transmits a "public notice," requesting that the following item be published as the lead article on the front page]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council recently held a meeting to hear a series of reports on party rectification by the party organizations of the Finance and the Commerce Ministries and by the Secretariat's Rural Policy Research Office and Chinese Rural Development Research Center. Comrade Hu Yaobang presided over the meeting. Leading comrades of the Central Secretariat and the State Council expressed satisfaction with the reports, affirmed the progress, and made important instructions on rectification and correction in finance, commerce, and rural work.

The Central Secretariat and the State Council heard reports on party rectification by the various departments to help them follow a correct guiding principle in administrative work, enhance party spirit, rectify unhealthy tendencies, and earnestly resolve major problems in the leading body so that leading comrades at various levels can more penetratingly understand the guidelines of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speeches, "Marxism Attaches Greatest Importance to Productivity" and "Development of Productivity Is the Most Fundamental Task in the Socialist Stage," and so that the policy to enliven the domestic economy and open to the outside world can be smoothly implemented, thereby promoting economic reform.

After hearing the reports, the leading comrades of the Central Secretariat and the State Council emphatically pointed out: The socialist system practiced in our country in the current stage is incomparably superior to the capitalistic system. However, in view of our backward economy and the people's standard of living, it is necessary to relax the policy and strive to develop production, while seeking and using certain flexible and transitional management methods as supplements to promote the development of the socialist economy and accelerate the modernization drive. Permission for foreign capital to set up enterprises solely owned by foreigners and the existence of individual economy in China are precisely supplements to the socialist economy. They will not alter but instead aid in the development and improvement of the socialist system in our country. Reform in the work of all fields must proceed from the spirit of seeking truth from facts, adhere to the fundamental principles of Marxism, eliminate the "leftist" ideological influence, and truthfully reflect the actual situation in China.

However, it should be pointed out that it is normal for some comrades to react slowly to certain reformative measures, because our current ways of doing things were formulated over a protracted period of time; and some of these, which played an active role in history, have become habitual practices. As long as reform is smoothly carried out, these comrades will catch up with the situation very soon. It is necessary to make concrete analysis of comrades whose thinking cannot catch up with the situation for the time being. We should not accuse them rashly of having ossified ideas or of opposing reform in general. The leading comrades of the Central Secretariat and the State Council also pointed out: It is necessary to uphold the policy of allowing a portion of people to become well-off first. The development of socialist economy is, in the long run, to make all of the people become prosperous and happy; however, they must advance toward prosperity wave upon wave. It is impossible for all to prosper at the same time and there must be a difference in timing. After some of the people become well off, it is necessary to effectively guide them to divert their surplus funds onto the correct path of developing production that has great potential.

The party organizations of the Finance and the Commerce Ministries reported on their progress in following the correct guiding principle in administrative work in the course of party rectification and their plans for rectification and correction. The party organization of the Finance Ministry said: In order to adapt the finance work to the new situation, it is necessary to conscientiously implement the central authorities' line, principles, and policies in a creative way; follow correct thinking in managing finance; display innovative spirit; actively carry out reform; and pay close attention to seeking, collecting, and using financial resources in order to create a new situation in financial work. In its report, the party organization of the Commerce Ministry put forth the direction and concrete measures for commercial reform. They include mainly the separation of government from enterprises; the establishment of a circulation system with a variety of management methods and channels of circulation led by state commerce; the introduction of a multi-channel open system of wholesale trade with the cities as centers and comprising fewer circulation links; the establishment of a highly efficient way of managing enterprises that combines powers, responsibilities, and interests; and the formation of circulation networks providing an interflow of commodities between urban and rural areas and between various regions with high economic efficiency and quality service. The Secretariat's Rural Policy Research Office and Rural Development Research Center said in the reports: In order to find a new way of developing Chinese agriculture, it is necessary to do a good job in reform and commodity production, apply science and technology to agriculture, and pay close attention to intensive farming and economic results, as well as to the building of socialist spiritual civilization. They emphatically pointed out: The 800 million peasants are the most active productive forces and financial resources. They provide a vast market and important condition for the development of commodity economy in Chinese urban and rural areas.

With great interest, the leading comrades of the Central Secretariat and the State Council heard and discussed the reports and made the following important instructions respectively for financial, commercial, and rural work in the future.

In the current finance work, it is necessary to gradually reform, in accordance with the degree of the maturity of subjective and objective conditions, old habitual practices unsuitable for developing production in order to find a more effective way of seeking, collecting, and using financial resources and open the way for and serve the vigorous development of the new situation. This idea must be put into practice and become the unified thinking of the entire financial front. In reforming financial work, policies should either be relaxed or strictly enforced. Those policies which help to promote production, push the economy forward, and increase financial resources should be relaxed; while those that aid in maintaining financial and economic order, reduce waste, and prevent unhealthy practices should be strictly enforced. This should be the guiding principle for financial departments from now on.

Like production, distribution, and consumption, circulation is an indispensable link in the process of reproduction. It is necessary to attach great importance to circulation because it can stimulate consumption and production. Along with economic development, the scale of production is bound to expand. Comrades of the Commerce Ministry must make adequate ideological preparation in order to greet the imminent emergence of the new situation. The past supply system, the practice of keeping everything in one's hands, and exclusive management has hindered the vigorous development of commodity production. Only by resolutely carrying out reform; separating government from enterprises; mobilizing the state, the collective, and the individual; and adopting policies to organize trade centers surrounding the cities can we gradually change the passive situation and adapt to the continuous economic development and the situation arising from opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy.

Agriculture occupies a very important position in our country. Great achievements have been made in rural reform, and rural economic development is now in the ascendant. It is necessary to continuously study and help resolve problems in agriculture. In guiding agricultural work, it is necessary to seek truth from facts and thoroughly abandon the practices of formalism and flowery and empty rhetoric. It is necessary to pay close attention to the marketing of farm and subsidiary produce, whose output is increasing year after year, by going all out to promote circulation, develop fodder, food, and other processing industries, and increase exports. Efforts must be made to resolve the problems -- first of all to relax policies -- concerning the livelihood of the people living in remote mountainous areas and old revolutionary bases.

The leading comrades of the Central Secretariat and the State Council held that such reports by the central and state departments can help the leading comrades understand the situation and familiarize them with the work as well as urge the departments to break with old conventions unsuitable with the new situation, sum up new experiences, and bring forth new ideas.

Briefed on Finance Work

OW291650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- While following flexible policies, Chinese departments should be good at seeking and using other supplementary ways of management to accelerate China's socialist modernization. This was stressed by Chinese party and state leaders when they were briefed on China's finance, commerce and rural work here recently. Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, presided over the briefing, which was attended by members of the CPC Secretariat and the leading members of the State Council.

Leaders attending the briefing stressed that China's present socialist system has superiority that the capitalist system is not comparable to. But, they added, the country's economy is still very backward and the people are not well-off. "We need to relax our policies and be good at seeking and using other alternative and transitional ways of management as a supplement to boost our production and economy and the socialist modernization as a whole," they said.

To allow foreign capital to start enterprises with their exclusive investment and to allow the existence of Chinese private businesses all supplement the socialist economy, they explained, adding that this itself would help develop and improve China's socialist system. The Chinese leaders urged that all reforming efforts should be based on China's actual conditions. In finance, they said, efforts should be made to gradually get rid of the out-dated ways of management which are stemming the growth of production, and improve the ways of increasing, accumulating and using funds.

In commerce, great attention must be paid to improving circulation which is an inseparable link in the process of reproduction and may help promote consumption and production, they said, adding that state, collective and private businesses should be allowed and trade centers should be encouraged in cities so as to keep up with the developing economic situation. Much has been achieved in restructuring rural economic set-up and yet attention must be paid to improving the sales of the growing amount of farm and side-line produce, and promoting fodder, food and other processing industries, they noted. Flexible policies must be worked out as soon as possible to help the small number of people in the remote, mountainous and old revolutionary base areas improve their living standards.

YU QIULI ADDRESSES ARMY DAY FORUM 28 JUL

OW291143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1547 GMT 28 Jul 84

[By reporter Shou Kejin]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jul (XINHUA) -- More than 400 armymen and civilians in the Chinese capital happily gathered under one roof here today to exchange experiences on joint Army-civilian efforts in building spiritual civilization and to celebrate the 57th anniversary of the founding of the PLA, which falls on 1 August.

Present at the experience-exchange forum were Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and director of the Chinese PLA General Political Department; Xu Xin, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff; Huang Yukun, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Chen Yin, deputy political commissar of the PLA General Logistics Department; Ai Zhisheng, deputy secretary general of the State Council; and responsible persons of the party and government organizations of Beijing Municipality Li Ximing, Chen Xitong, and Jiao Ruoyu.

The forum was held at the banquet hall of the Beijing Hotel, which was filled with an atmosphere of Army-civilian unity. Before the forum began, responsible persons of the party and government organizations of Beijing Municipality met representatives of the PLA units stationed in Beijing and extended festive greetings to them on the occasion of the PLA's founding anniversary. On behalf of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, thanked the PLA units stationed in Beijing for their support of the capital's construction and their joining the local people in building spiritual civilization. He said that PLA units stationed in the capital have played the role of a shock force since 1982 in the three "civility and courtesy months" activities. In beautifying and greening the capital, the PLA has completed a number of the most arduous projects. PLA units initiated activities in which armymen and civilians joined hands in promoting civility and courtesy in a number of organizations whose features, as a result of the PLA's help, have undergone varied changes. Consequently, this program has brought along various activities aimed at promoting spiritual civilization with the participation of the police, neighborhoods, factories, cadres, and ordinary people in both urban and rural areas and has pushed the "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" movement to a new stage. Li Ximing said that he was convinced that Beijing, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and through the united struggle of armymen and civilians, would become a civilized municipality in the near future -- a city that enjoys high standards of social conduct, tranquil public security and order, and first rate social services.

Yu Qiuli pointed out at the forum: By participating in joint activities to build a spiritual civilization and forging close ties with the people of the capital, commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Beijing have enriched themselves, enhanced their capabilities, and promoted the revolutionization, modernization, and regulations of their units because they have learned the local people's good ideas, fine work style, and rich experiences. Yu Qiuli urged commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Beijing to play an active role in promoting spiritual and material civilizations of the capital, further spur Army-civilian joint activities aimed at achieving this goal, be models in implementing the party's policies and in observing state laws, strengthen Army-government unity and Army-civilian unity, carry forward the fine traditions of the People's Army, take part in and safeguard the capital's four modernizations, support Beijing's construction projects, and do good things for the local people of the capital as part of their efforts in helping to build Beijing into one of the world's top-ranked civilized cities.

Also present at the forum today were responsible persons of the PLA's general departments, various branches and services, military academies and schools, Beijing Military Region, Beijing Garrison Command, and the People's Armed Police Force as well as representatives of advanced units in promoting joint Army-civilian efforts to build a spiritual civilization.

SHANG ZHEN ON ARMED FORCES MODERNIZATION

HK290606 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0325 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA) -- Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of staff of the PLA, has pointed out in an interview with a LIAOWANG reporter on the eve of Army Day that China's Armed Forces have now developed into a composite force with various branches including the Army, Navy, Air Force, and strategic missile forces.

Deputy Chief of Staff Zhang Zhen said that at present, in conventional weapons, the Army is equipped with all types of light weapons and large-caliber artillery, tanks, and armored cars; the Navy is equipped with missile destroyers, escort vessels, and mosquito boats, and with landing craft, sub-chasers, torpedo boats, minesweepers, and conventional submarines as well as special types of submarines; the Air Force is equipped with fighters, bombers, ground-attack aircraft, transports, helicopters, and air-to-air missiles, and so on. At the same time, the various branches of the Armed Forces are equipped with a great deal of new electronic, communications, engineering, and antichemical warfare equipment and so on. The firepower, assault strength, mobility, defense capability, and reaction speed of the Armed Forces have been greatly strengthened. In strategic weapons, apart from nuclear and hydrogen bombs, we also have ground-to-ground missiles. In 1980 China launched a long-range carrier rocket into the South Pacific; in 1981 we launched a rocket carrying three satellites; in 1982 we carried out an underwater test firing of a carrier rocket from a submarine; and this year we have launched an experimental communications satellite. He said that all these achievements show that the modernization of China's Armed Forces has entered a new stage.

Zhang Zhen pointed out that it is essential to have a scientific and rational establishment setup in building a modern armed force. Since the founding of the state, China's Armed Forces have established an Air Force, Navy, Artillery Corps, Armored Corps, Engineering Corps, Railway Corps, Signal Corps, Antichemical Warfare Corps, and strategic missile units. From being one type of force, the Armed Forces have developed into a composite force with various branches. At present we are striving to step up the synthesizing of the various branches of the Armed Forces; in accordance with the principle of better troops, synthesis, combination of peacetime and wartime roles, and improving efficiency, we are carrying out all-round reforms and strengthening the building of the new technical units and the logistics forces. It can be predicted that the establishment setup of China's Armed Forces will become still more rational and scientific and better suited to the requirements of modern warfare.

Issue No 31 of LIAOWANG, to be published tomorrow, carries an account of a reporter's interview with Zhang Zhen. Zhang Zhen pointed out that the Central Military Commission attaches very great importance to troop training. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and especially since Deng Xiaoping took charge of the Central Military Commission, our military training has been further strengthened and developed. An upsurge of training reforms has been shipped up from the leadership organs down to the grassroots units and from the infantry to the specialized branches. Notable achievements have been scored in reforming the organization, contents, methods, and logistics of training. There has been great improvement in the capability of the Army, Navy, and Air Force units to fight in coordination, in speed of response, in electronic countermeasures, in logistics and supplies, and in survival capability in field operations.

At the same time, the number of military academies and schools has revived and increased to over 100, and a relatively complete academy and school system has been formed to undertake the tasks of training, selecting and promoting, and recommending cadres for the Armed Forces. Over 1 million Armed Forces cadres have been trained since the founding of the state. The number of principal military commanders and political commissars who have been trained at academies and schools is gradually increasing. This has played a major role in spurring the work of revolutionizing the cadre force, lowering its average age, and making it better educated and more professionally competent.

Deputy Chief of Staff Zhang Zhen said in conclusion that China's aim in building a powerful modernized, regularized, and Revolutionary Army with Chinese characteristics is to ensure that our country has a stable and long peaceful environment for carrying out socialist economic construction. China has always advocated peace, and does not want war. We need peace not only today but also in the future, when the "four modernizations" are accomplished. Hence, the strengthening of our national defense force will certainly not pose a threat to third countries. Although China possesses nuclear weapons and has nuclear second-strike capability, we long ago solemnly announced that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons; and we have also guaranteed not to use nuclear weapons against countries that do not have such weapons.

LIAOWANG COMMENTATOR HAILS PLA'S POLITICAL WORK

OW281343 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0858 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jul (XINHUA) -- "Guided by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the Central Military Commission, the Armed Forces have accomplished significant improvements in doing their political work in recent years around the general objectives and general tasks set forth by the 12th party congress, with emphasis given to studying and resolving the new situations and new problems appearing in the Armed Forces under the new historical conditions."

This high appraisal the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission made of the PLA's political work was quoted by a commentator's article carried by issue 31 of the weekly, LIAOWANG, soon to be published. The article is entitled: "The New Task of the Armed Forces' Political Work."

The article says: Emulating and studying the Armed Forces' experience in political work is of important practical significance for both building the Armed Forces and for doing local work.

The article says: After the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques were crushed, Comrade Deng Xiaoping clearly pointed out that it is necessary to focus on studying and resolving the problems of how, under the new historical conditions, to reinstate and carry forward the fine tradition of doing political work and increasing our Armed Forces' combat-worthiness. In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang also urged the People's Liberation Army to, "in addition to being a steel Great Wall defending the socialist motherland, also become an important force in building a socialist material civilization and a spiritual civilization." The new task of political work the leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission set for the Armed Forces is: Under the new historical conditions, the Armed Forces' political work must be in the service of achieving the general objectives and the general tasks set forth by the 12th party congress and ensure the smooth progress of the Armed Forces' revolutionization, modernization and regularization.

The article says: To achieve their new task, the PLA General Political Department has put forward this timely guiding thought for the Armed Forces' political work: Emancipate the mind, reform courageously, do away with the influence of "leftist" mistakes, smash the conventional force of habit and, proceeding from the Armed Forces' actual situation, inherit and carry forward their fine traditions, and creatively carry out the guidelines set forth by the 12th party congress; discuss major issues, take general interests into consideration, keep our eye on both resolving the urgent problems at present, and on the needs of long-range development in building our country and Armed Forces as well as the needs in the war against aggression in the future; actively and warmly support the new creations of the broad masses of cadres and fighters, support the various new developments in the Armed Forces, earnestly sum up and disseminate typical experiences, and promote the development of the Armed Forces' operation on all fronts; pay special attention to strategic issues, be determined to surmount all obstacles, solve problems decisively and reliably, and strive to create a new situation for political work and building the Armed Forces.

The article points out: By upholding the above-mentioned guidance and by exerting joint efforts, party committees and political organs at all levels of the Armed Forces and the broad masses of commanders and fighters have achieved relatively conspicuous successes in attaining new developments and progress in doing political work over the past several years. The successes they have achieved are primarily reflected by:

-- Profoundly carrying out education on the party's ideological and political lines, and energetically publicizing heroes and exemplary personages, thus heightening the ideological and political quality of the broad masses of commanders and fighters, arousing their patriotism, and reaffirming their conviction in the socialist and communist cause. With heightened morale, the Armed Forces have achieved relatively great successes in accomplishing various missions in their building work.

-- Breaking the aging cycle among veteran cadres by adhering to the principle of "promoting the outstanding young and middle-aged cadres," thus expediting the pace of making the leading bodies of the corps, divisions, and regiments younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent.

-- Training personnel useful for both military and civil authorities through organizing them to study scientific and general knowledge. This project, which is in keeping with the needs of the new period in which young people are eager to study to become useful persons, and which meets the needs of the party and state in shifting the focus of their work as well as the needs in building the Armed Forces, has organically integrated the state's interests with the future of cadres and fighters, and enriched the substance of political work.

-- Through encouraging army men and civilians to build a civilization with socialist spirit, closer ties between the military and the government and between the military and the people have been forged, and a good way for the Armed Forces to do work among the masses has been created.

-- By going deeply into the realities of life and paying special attention to operations at the grassroot units, leading organs have achieved a better understanding of the situation at the basic-level units and changed their work style. This has helped build stronger companies and increased the Armed Forces' combat-worthiness.

REPORT ON RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY INDUSTRY

HK300742 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0313 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Report: "China's Military Industry Develops Rapidly" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jul (XINHUA) -- Over the past 35 years China's military industry has developed rapidly with remarkable achievements. A strong mechanized Army with combined arms, including the Air Force, Navy, and other technical arms, is taking shape in China.

In a news report today, entitled "New China's Development of Science and Technology for National Defense," BEIJING RIBAO noted that the military industry in old China developed very slowly. In 1861 the Qing Dynasty established an "arsenal" in Anqing. From that date it had produced only a simple muzzle-loading gun in 16 years and a 9-inch caliber breech-loading gun in 26 years. The Army then was mainly equipped with "foreign firearms."

Since the birth of New China in 1949, the Chinese Government has given priority to the development of science, technology, and industry for national defense and achieved the following great successes:

1. Developing and manufacturing conventional weapons to equip the ground forces, Navy and Air Force.

Since 1953, the first year of the First 5-Year Plan, China has started carrying out the mass production of cannon, tanks, light and heavy machine guns, rifles, ammunition, and various kinds of communication equipment, thus enabling the country to basically systematize its Army with Chinese-made equipment. In addition, success has also been made in developing distant early-warning radar, heavy anti-aircraft guns, self-propelled guns, medium and heavy tanks, amphibious tanks, radar communication systems, and other military equipment.

Over the past few years China has also made further efforts to develop and manufacture the following weaponry: 1) ground weapons equipment with tanks and infantry vehicles as its main body; 2) a ground neutralizing fire force with long-range guns, automatic guns, and rocket launchers as its main body; and 3) antitank weapons with missiles, tank destroyers, antitank mines, and bazookas as their main body. Meanwhile, China also devoted itself to the scientific study and application of technologies such as automatic control, laser, infrared detection, and surveying and mapping as well as special materials and mold-making craftsmanship.

In 1954, China succeeded in testing her first training aircraft, and in 1959 she built her first warship. In the aviation industry, China is now able to build supersonic interceptors, bombers, high-altitude fighters, transport aircraft, helicopters, and air-to-air missiles, thus enabling China's Air Force to be based on self-reliance. In the ship-building industry, our country has also been able to build guided-missile destroyers, escort vessels, torpedo boats, high-speed gun boats, and submarines as well as coastal defense missiles.

2. The independent development of strategic weaponry, thus improving our strategic composition.

In 1964 China successfully detonated her first atomic bomb and tested her first short-range and intermediate-range ballistic missiles. Later on, in 1966 she launched an intermediate ground-to-ground missile and detonated a hydrogen bomb in 1967. In 1979 an advanced-level survey fleet was created; in 1980 a long-range carrier rocket was launched across the southern Pacific Ocean, accurately hitting a fixed target; in 1981 three satellites were launched by one carrier rocket; and in 1982 a carrier rocket was launched from a submarine, and a warhead accurately hit a designated sea area. All this symbolizes the fact that China has made new developments in carrier rocket technology.

In the nuclear industry, China has established a relatively complete system in the fields of geological prospecting, the exploitation and smelting of ores, and the study, production and safety protection of fuels.

On the basis of the development of carrier rockets, China has also made further efforts to develop astronautics technology, with the successful launching of 15 satellites. Furthermore, China has successfully developed different kinds of electronics equipment that can be used in aircraft, carrier rockets, satellites, and warships. The state has approved and accepted electronic computers with large-scale integration, and the development of microcomputers is now in good progress.

3. Combine the efforts of the Army with that of the people and actively serve the socialist modernization drive.

PLA DEVELOPS COMPLEX LOGISTICS SUPPORT SYSTEM

OW280711 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] The PLA Logistics Department has preliminarily developed itself into a logistics department of combined arms units with various specialized branches handling complex technologies. After many years' efforts, the PLA has preliminarily established a comprehensive logistics support system composed of a material supply network, an equipment repair network, a communications and transport network, a medical and health network, and a military supplies production network.

With the improvement of the PLA's combat equipment, logistics support equipment and techniques have also been improved. Repair of military equipment is handled by a repair network comprising PLA repair stations and repair plants and government industrial departments. Since 1978, some 520 PLA achievements in medicine, science, and technology have won awards from the state and some 3,700 medical achievements by PLA units have been commended by the PLA itself. The PLA is actively developing agricultural and sideline productions. From 1958 to 1983 its total agricultural and sideline output value amounted to 10 billion yuan.

ANTI-SRV COMBAT HEROES JOIN ARMY DAY ACTIVITIES

OW300849 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0841 GMT 29 Jul 84

[By reporter Liu Nanchang]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA) -- The representatives of the heroes and model persons who distinguished themselves in action during the anti-Vietnamese self-defense counter-attacks at Lao Shan and Zheyin Shan, and the representatives of pacesetters among PLA grassroots-level cadres arrived in Beijing today to take part in activities commemorating the 57th founding anniversary of the People's Liberation Army at the invitation of the PLA General Political Department.

They include Zhang Youxia, a resourceful, decisive, and outstanding young commander from the Yunnan border defense front; Chen Peijun and He Zhangchang, representatives of heroic companies; Yang Guoyao, one of the 15 brave fighters who firmly held out during a recent defense of a height at Lao Shan; Yang Zailin, a mine-sweeping hero; Chen Hongyuan, a hero who fought single-handedly with a group of enemies; and He Wenli, a model combat medic.

During their stay in Beijing, the representatives will participate in discussion meetings to be held by the three PLA General Departments. They will report on their actions at a first national meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and individuals in supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's families. They will also give reports on their actions to the commanders and fighters of PLA units in Beijing.

XU XIANGQIAN STRESSES ROLE OF TALENTED PEOPLE

HK271338 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0727 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Report: "Xu Xiangqian Writes an Article Stressing the Importance of Respecting Talented Persons" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jul (XINHUA) -- In an article commemorating 1 August Army Day, Xu Xiangqian, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, pointed out that to build the Chinese Army well, it is necessary to regard the training of talented persons as a top priority task. This article, entitled "Attach Importance to Knowledge, Respect Talented People, and Speed Up the Building of Our Army," was carried in the latest issue of SIXIANG ZHANXIAN [IDEOLOGICAL FIELDS], a theoretical magazine of the PLA political academy.

Xu Xiangqian said that "man is the foundation for pioneering a great cause." As far as the Army is concerned, talented people are the foundation for building the Army. The crux for modernizing the Army is to bring forward science and technology. Without talented people who have scientific knowledge, modernization is nothing but empty talk.

Xu Xiangqian held that the crux of enabling cadres to be more revolutionized, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent lies in training talented people. He said that for a certain period to come, outmoded knowledge and the shortage of knowledge will be the main problems confronting the Chinese Army's modernization. In recent years a gratifying situation has emerged in which the Chinese Army is beginning to pay attention to the role of science, culture, and knowledge and to respect talented people. However, it is worth noting that some people still do not pay attention to the role of knowledge, do not respect talented people, and even look down upon intellectuals. Therefore, the Army must thoroughly break away from "leftist" trammels and establish the correct concept of respecting knowledge and talented people.

He wrote: Some people have not freed themselves from the bind of "leftist" ideology. They say they will respect intellectuals and bring their role into play. But in reality, they are still accustomed to adopting the old attitude toward intellectuals. They say that they will "appoint people on merit." In reality, they are still in the habit of appointing people according to their seniority regardless of their scientific and cultural knowledge and without considering their talent. Such an old convention does not correspond to the need for building and developing the Army and lags behind the times.

He held that it is necessary not only to discover, train, and rationally use talented people, but also to treasure and protect them. Jealousy is a great obstacle to discovering and using talented people. At present, the erroneous ideology and practice of being jealous of others' talent still exists, and this must be resolutely opposed.

PLA CONTRIBUTES TO CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW291606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- Officers and men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army have in the past five years thrown in more than 110 million workdays to help with urban and rural economic construction, according to military sources here. About two million Army vehicles and machines were put into use on more than 8,200 state and local projects.

In the country's biggest water diversion project leading water from the Luanhe River in eastern Hebei Province to Tianjin Municipality, the P.L.A. officers and men undertook the most difficult task of digging a ten-thousand-meter long tunnel, involving digging 908,000 explosion pits, cutting through 239 fault zones and removing cave-in danger on more than 5,100 occasions. Without the help given by the P.L.A. the project could not have been accomplished in such a short time, the Tianjin people said.

P.L.A. officers and men in Xiamen (Amoy), east China, also took part in the construction of the Xiamen railway station, the Xiamen International Airport and the Dongdu wharf, thus making enormous contributions to the implementation of the country's policy of opening to the outside world. During the last five years, Army units helped localities plant 200 million trees and afforest 11,400 hectares of land, in addition to aerial seeding of 354,000 hectares in mountainous areas.

The Army also actively participated in the construction of 19,000 public service projects. They include the round-the-city park in Jinan, capital of Shandong Province, renovation of Xian ancient city wall and other projects in Shenyang, Chengdu and Beijing.

PLA URGES FAIR TREATMENT OF OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW280604 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jul (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department recently issued a circular calling on the party committees and political organs at all levels in the PLA to attach importance to Overseas Chinese affairs in the PLA, further eliminate "left" influence, and seriously implement the party's policies concerning Overseas Chinese affairs in the light of realities.

The circular says: During the long revolutionary struggle, many Overseas Chinese crossed vast oceans, braved difficulties and dangers, and returned to the motherland to dedicate themselves to her revolution and construction. Many of them have joined the Communist Party of China and the Chinese People's Liberation Army and have contributed to the liberation and defense of the country. There are still a number of returned Overseas Chinese and family members of Overseas Chinese working at various posts in the PLA. They are studying and working hard to accelerate the revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of the PLA.

The circular says: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party committees and political organs at all levels in the PLA have done a great deal of work and made certain achievements in implementing the party's policies concerning Overseas Chinese affairs. However, some comrades, long influenced by "left" thinking, are still not attaching sufficient importance to Overseas Chinese affairs. The circular calls on PLA political organs at all levels to improve the Overseas Chinese affairs among the PLA units and ensure implementing the policy of "treating equally without discrimination and giving proper consideration to special situation."

The circular issued by the PLA General Political Department calls on all PLA units to do the following things seriously:

1. It is necessary to take a further step to implement the Overseas Chinese affairs policies and to properly handle the problems left over from the past. Correct conclusions should be reached as soon as possible on cases involving persons who were wrongly treated due to so-called overseas relations problems and for whom the wrong treatment has not yet been corrected according to current policies. Trust and suitable jobs should be given to the cadres who have been suffering discrimination in job assignment due to so-called overseas relations. Political discrimination should not be imposed on personnel who have relatives in foreign countries, Hong Kong, Macao, or Taiwan.
2. Cadres who are returned Overseas Chinese or family members of Overseas Chinese, particularly the intellectuals who are returned Overseas Chinese or family members of Overseas Chinese, should truly be given political equality, fair job assignments, and concern for their well being. Outstanding cadres should be boldly promoted to leading posts if they meet the demands for making the cadre ranks become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. Cadres who are not properly used or whose jobs do not conform to their specialities should be reassigned.
3. Returned Overseas Chinese and family members of Overseas Chinese who desire to join the CPC or the CYL should be actively trained and educated according to the stipulations of the party Constitution and should be admitted to the CPC or the CYL when they become qualified.
4. The sons and daughters of returned Overseas Chinese and relatives of Overseas Chinese should be given equal opportunities and proper consideration with regard to their applications for schools or jobs or for joining the Army.
5. Requests to meet with relatives of returned Overseas Chinese or Overseas Chinese family members visiting China should generally be approved, regardless of whether the visitors are Chinese nationals or foreign citizens of Chinese descent. The visitors from abroad who visit their relatives at PLA units should be given the same treatment as domestic visitors.
6. Efforts should be made to strengthen education in patriotism and socialism among the cadres and fighters who are Overseas Chinese or family members of Overseas Chinese in order to enhance their sense of honor and responsibility in defending and building the motherland and to have them play a positive role in the course of our Army's revolutionization, modernization, and regularization.

PLA TRANSFERS TECHNICIANS TO CIVILIAN WORK

OW281056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Armed Forces have transferred some one million demobilized soldiers trained as technicians to civilian work over the past few years, according to records of the Ministry of Civil Affairs. All the technicians were brought forward during a forces drive started in 1977, which aims at training soldiers capable of fighting and assisting in socialist construction as well.

More than 120,000 short courses have been run by Army units all over the country since 1977, helping several million soldiers acquire technical know-how for civilian work, military sources here said. The forces would transfer some 20 million technicians to localities by 2000, the sources estimated.

Both the Civil Affairs Ministry, which is in charge of arrangements for demobilized soldiers, and the military sources held that such a drive was a success with the government, the forces and soldiers themselves, since it benefited the state, the forces and the people. To help the drive, a PLA publishing house has printed for soldiers five readers on farm machinery and tools, plants, planting trees, pickling and electrical technology.

RENMIN RIBAO ON COUNTY CPC ABUSE OF POWER

Investigative Report

HK270849 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 84 p 4

[Report by Yin Pinduan and Lu Jianzhong: "Joint Investigation Team of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, the Xinxiang Prefectural CPC Committee Preliminarily Checks Up on the Case of the Yanjin County CPC Committee Abusing Power for Personal Gain"]

[Text] The Yanjin County CPC Committee of Henan Province presented a strange slogan: "It is imperative to keep abreast of the county CPC Committee politically." The county CPC Committee labeled those who dared to resist unhealthy tendencies and report the facts to the higher authorities as "factionalist suitors" or "persons who refuse to keep abreast of the county CPC Committee." The county CPC Committee promoted those who fawned on the committee or who agreed with its decisions. The cadres and the masses were quite discontent with the seriously incorrect party style of the county CPC Committee. But some leaders of the former Xinxiang Prefectural CPC Committee went so far as to support such disgusting practices. The Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, and the Xinxiang Prefectural CPC Committee jointly formed an investigation team to study the matter. After a long period of arduous work, the joint investigation team finally managed to break through all obstacles and succeeded in initially checking up on the problems of the county CPC Committee.

The problems of the county CPC Committee came to light following the opposition by Zhang Xiuming, chief of the county Finance Bureau, to the county CPC Committee's decision to cover up the crimes of Wang Xunren, a man involved in graft, who was originally an ordinary cadre of the county Industrial and Commercial Bureau. In 1950 he escaped to Shanghai with a sum of public funds. In 1951 he was arrested and sentenced to hard labor for 6 months. In 1970 he was found guilty of embezzling public funds of 7,000 yuan. However, he was exempted from criminal punishment because he had returned the money as required. In 1971 he was discharged from public employment. Wang Xunren's embezzlement was proven true, and his case was not an incorrect one.

But in November 1981 the county CPC Committee openly reversed the verdicts passed on him, returned the embezzled money to him, and made him acting director of the Yanjin County leather factory. Comrade Zhang Xiuming, who opposed the county CPC Committee's wrong decision on reversing Wang Xunren's embezzlement case, was accused of "resisting the spirit of the third plenary session" and "hampering the work of reversing the verdicts passed on Wang Xunren." This was submitted to the Xinxiang Prefectural CPC Committee for approval. In February 1982 Zhang Xiuming was dismissed from his posts inside and outside the party. He continued to appeal to the higher authorities. But the county CPC Committee always adopted repressive measures against him.

In 1982 and 1983 the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, and the Xinxiang Prefectural CPC Committee sent persons to carry out an investigation in Yanjin County. After ascertaining the facts, the joint investigation team demanded that the Yanjin County CPC Committee and the Xinxiang Prefectural CPC Committee immediately correct the wrong decision on reversing Wang Xunren's embezzlement case and cancel the punishment meted out to Zhang Xiuming. But some leaders of the county and prefectural CPC committees refused to follow this demand. Persisting in its mistakes, the county CPC Committee organized individuals three times to "reexamination" in an attempt to absolve him from guilt. It refused to follow the opinions of the joint investigation team.

Comrades of the reexamination group who agreed with such reexaminations were expelled from the group and left out in the cold. A few members who took part in the last reexamination were key figures who could "keep abreast of the county CPC Committee" from beginning to end. They confused right and wrong, resorted to deception, covered up the truth, and distorted the facts in order to absolve Wang Xunren from guilt. These persons were in the good graces of the county CPC Committee. There was a cadre in the reexamination group who was a rebel leader and a responsible person of the Revolutionary Committee of a university in Beijing during the "Cultural Revolution." While reexamining Wang Xunren's case, he adhered to the instructions of the county CPC Committee and "opposed" the opinions of the joint investigation team. The county CPC Committee made him deputy secretary of the county Discipline Inspection Commission and recommended him for the county CPC leadership and to be in charge of legal work.

In handling the problem of abusing one's power for personal gain, the county CPC Committee adopted the attitude of "committing mistakes while correcting them" and "going against the current." In the past Yanjin County was a disaster area. In recent years, under the guidance of the CPC Central Committee's correct line, the livelihood of the people has changed for the better. However, there are still many problems because the county CPC Committee is not concerned with the weal and woe of the people. Buildings in the county seat are bad and old; there is no public bathhouse; the only old theater is dilapidated; offices of government organs are crowded; dormitories for staff members and workers are so small and crowded that some cadres and technicians have to sleep in offices; and some families live in very crowded houses. Apart from turning a blind eye to all of this, the county CPC Committee and government made use of the opportunity of carrying out reform to build the office building for the county CPC Committee and to build high-class houses with exclusive courtyards for the leaders of the county CPC Committee. Formerly, the dormitories of some leaders of the county CPC Committee, the county People's Government, and the county People's Congress were nice enough to live in. But in April 1983 the county CPC Committee decided to spend 106,000 yuan on building nine houses with sitting rooms and exclusive courtyards for the head and deputy heads of the county and for the chairman and vice chairman of the county People's Congress Standing Committee. It also decided to use 50,000 yuan to build houses with courtyards for the families of cadres of the county CPC Committee -- this was not done merely because the construction site could not be decided on.

A subordinate quickly followed the bad example set by his superior. Housing construction began immediately for leading cadres of units and enterprises under the county CPC Committee. After the announcement on 22 February 1983 of the open letter of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission to leading cadres of party and government organs and enterprises throughout the country on "resolutely checking the anomalies in housing construction and allocation for party members and cadres," the county Forestry Bureau made use of agriculture loans for building two houses with exclusive courtyards and the county Personnel Bureau built four houses with exclusive courtyards by deducting the cost from arrangement funds for demobilized soldiers and veteran cadres. Some cadres went even further. Shen Jiazeng, member of the county CPC Committee and secretary of the Tapu Commune, was transferred to the county Grain Bureau in January of this year. Only a few days after he was appointed chief of the Grain Bureau, he misappropriated a collective welfare fund totaling 11,000 yuan to build a high-class house with an exclusive courtyard with an area of 402 square meters for himself. But the housing problem of some cadres of the bureau has remained unresolved for a long time. A survey revealed that 83 houses with exclusive courtyards have been built for cadres at the departmental and bureau levels or above.

Out of factionalism, the county CPC Committee trusts some people and suppresses others. It indulges in the habit of placing in important positions those who committed serious mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution." Many people reported the problems faced by the county to the provincial CPC Committee and to the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and more and more people have been doing so since the arrival of the joint investigation team in the county.

The Yanjin County CPC Committee feels secure in the knowledge that it has strong backing. At a party cadres' meeting last year, Meng Fanxia, secretary of the county CPC Committee, said: "You have reported the case to the higher authorities once or twice. I can spare you. But if you continue reporting, I will not be so easy on you." "It is true that some persons of the central, provincial, prefectural, and county authorities support Zhang Ziuming, but so long as Meng Fanxia is here, no one can reverse the verdicts passed on him. If any of you can ask the Central Discipline Inspection Commission to send persons here again (at that time the joint investigation team had left Yanjin County) and have me ousted, I, Meng Fanxia, will entertain him with maotai wine."

At this meeting, a deputy secretary of the prefectural CPC Committee openly "encouraged" him and said: "The prefectural CPC Committee maintains that with Comrade Meng Fanxia in charge of the county CPC Committee's work, the county CPC Committee's line is correct, the leading body is united, and achievements have been made in work. In addition, the leading body of the county CPC Committee has high combat effectiveness and has stood a severe test." He exerted pressure on the cadres attending the meeting, saying: "In reporting problems to the higher authorities, it is not necessary to be 100 percent accurate. What a person reports may be the truth, but we should analyze his starting point for doing so. We do not take class struggle as the key link, but we should understand that there is class struggle. Some people desire to see the world plunged into chaos. We should pay attention to this."

This spring the joint investigation team of the Central Discipline Inspection Committee, the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, and the Xinxiang Prefectural CPC Committee once again came to Yanjin County. After investigating and ascertaining a host of facts, the team submitted a report on Wang Xunren's case to the county People's Court for reexamination, firmly maintaining the original verdicts passed on him. The team also discovered that Wang Xunren was seriously questionable in money matters while he was acting director of the county leather factory.

Now he has been taken into custody for examination. What is worth noting is that up to the present, the principal responsible persons of the county CPC Committee are still unwilling to examine their mistakes; some of them are still playing their dirty tricks in an attempt to reverse the verdicts passed on Wang Xunren. The cadres and masses of Yanjin County are paying close attention to the development of the situation.

The joint investigation team is helping the county form a new county CPC Committee through structural reform according to the spirit of the decision on party rectification and is making a further investigation on the platform faced by Yanjin County.

Commentary on Case

HK270852 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 84 p 4

["Short" commentary: "Commenting on the Slogan 'It Is Imperative To Keep Abreast of the County CPC Committee Politically'"]

[Text] The Yanjin County CPC Committee of Henan Province presented the slogan, "It is imperative to keep abreast of the county CPC Committee politically." Although this is an individual case, it enjoys certain support in the party. Therefore, it is necessary to comment on this slogan.

Obviously, the slogan "It is imperative to keep abreast of the county CPC Committee" is modeled on "It is imperative to keep abreast of the CPC Central Committee politically." Presenting such a slogan is, in itself, a mistake, as the slogan "It is imperative to keep abreast of the CPC Central Committee politically" was decided on by the party according to the organizational principle of democratic centralism. Only by conscientiously implementing the party's line, principles, and policies can the party be regarded as a unified entity and can the party shoulder its heavy responsibility for leading the people of the country. When a local party organization maintains that "It is imperative to keep abreast of the county CPC Committee politically" instead of maintaining the idea that "It is imperative to keep abreast of the CPC Central Committee politically," does it imply that the county CPC Committee still holds back something which does not keep pace with the CPC Central Committee? There are more than 2,000 counties in the country. If every county CPC committee puts forward "It is imperative to keep abreast of the county CPC committees politically," then all county CPC committees throughout the country will inevitably go their own way, and "maintaining a high degree of ideological and political unanimity" in the entire party will come to nothing!

"Keeping abreast of the county CPC Committee politically" is an invisible baton. With this baton, county cadres who violate the law and discipline can feel secure in the knowledge that they have strong backing, and they can do whatever they like; a retaliatory charge brought against anyone who brings their mistakes to light. The reason why the Yanjin County CPC Committee could wantonly retaliate against those who dare to report the facts to the higher authorities lies here.

"Keeping abreast of the county CPC Committee politically" is quite ridiculous in theory. In addition, it has produced bad results in our actual life. It is necessary to correct it.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON USE OF NEW CADRES

HK280749 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Boldly Let New Cadres Work Independently"]

[Text] With the administrative restructuring under way, a number of middle-aged and young cadres have entered the leading groups and are playing a "major role." Do they really play a "major role"? Many comrades are giving a superb performance. Not everyone is doing so. In a certain city, a "leading group" headed by an old comrade has been formed to supervise a vice mayor who is in charge of a certain branch of work. In another city, every newly promoted cadre is accompanied by an old comrade serving as "secretary general." In this way, the new cadres superficially play the "major role" but actually are supporting actors.

The main reason why some new cadres cannot really playing the "major role" is that the old comrades do not trust the new comrades for fear that the new cadres will not give a good performance. As a matter of fact, the new cadres have been chosen after long observation by the old comrades and have shown they are outstanding figures among the young people. They may be inexperienced when they first assume their leading positions. As a central leading comrade said, the young people are good in three aspects: They have knowledge of a wide scope; they are in the prime of life; they are subject to fewer stereotypes. In most of the reforms carried out over the past few years, it was the young comrades who took the lead in shattering stereotypes. The young people are full of drive, which is highly valuable. Frankly speaking, most of the middle-aged and young cadres who have now been promoted are not very young. Were the old comrades not even younger when they began to play a "major role"? Did they not play the role continuously? Today the middle-aged and young cadres have long been taught by the party, are better educated, and are more competent than the old comrades in many respects. They should no longer be underestimated.

The young people certainly need help from the old comrades, and the old comrades have the duty to help them. However, help should be given up to a point. The old comrades should pass chiefly to the young people the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts and the party's fine work styles, instead of doing the work for the young people. How to do a good job of passing on experience, giving help, and setting an example is a new problem for the old comrades. Doing this job well involves hard work and takes a lot of learning. For example, it is good for an adviser to give a new cadre greater help. However, he will not be a good adviser if he meddles in everything and attends and speaks at every meeting, because this hinders the new cadre in independently and dutifully carrying out his work. The old comrades who are freed from routine duties have more time for going deep into realities, contacting the masses, and making investigations. Their sensible suggestions on this basis will undoubtedly be of greater help to the new cadres' work be pointed out? Of course, they should. However, we should not demand perfection, lest the cadres will become overcautious and their initiative hampered.

In the "Romance of the Three Kingdoms," there was an episode about "a scholar being appointed a senior general." Lu Xun, who was only 39 years old, was appointed supreme commander of the Kingdom of Wu Army and given full powers in commanding the troops in war against the enemy. He performed well by "using fire to burn rows of enemy camps." The young cadres should be given full powers when they are promoted to leading posts. In this way, they will display their talents fully and will give good performances that will astonish the old comrades.

JIEFANGJUN BAO COMMENTATOR ON FACTIONALISM

OW291148 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Today's JIEFANGJUN BAO carries a commentator's article entitled, "We Must Focus Our Attention on Solving Practical Problems."

The article says: Education on completely negating the Cultural Revolution is being thoroughly conducted in the first group of units carrying out party rectification. The immediate significance of successfully solving this problem in order to effectively carry out party rectification and its far-reaching influence on bringing about a new situation in all fields of work have begun to manifest themselves. Initial practice shows that in carrying out such education, it is necessary to focus our attention on solving problems. Only thus can we carry out the education according to the actual conditions and avoid dwelling on the past.

It is impossible to completely negate the Cultural Revolution without taking the actual conditions into consideration. If one accepts that conclusion only in principle without considering his own and his unit's practical problems and without eliminating the old to make way for the new in ideology and practical work, it will be very difficult for one to make radical changes. In that case, negating the Cultural Revolution would be out of the question. Long ago we studied the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and supported it. However, in touching on their own problems, some comrades still cannot free themselves from the shackles of past theoretical views and do not consider it wrong when they habitually judge what is right and what is wrong according to past theoretical views. That facts demonstrate that adoption of this resolution only marks the party accomplishing the task of setting things right in its guiding ideology, but it does not mean the accomplishment by every unit and comrade of the task of setting things right in ideology and work. Some units and comrades still have a long way to go in correcting ideology and work.

A leading comrade of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission has stressed the fundamental basis for completely negating the Cultural Revolution in the course of party rectification. The negative influence of the Cultural Revolution in many respects has not disappeared with the history of that period of turmoil, and it still exists to a not negligible extent in the thinking and work of some comrades and in political life, both inside and outside the party. This situation has hindered the sound development of party rectification and the effort to bring about a new situation in building the Army.

The pernicious influence of leftism and the vestiges of factionalism stem directly from the 10-year Cultural Revolution. They are two chronic and stubborn diseases which we must now make particular efforts to cure. In completely negating the Cultural Revolution, and focusing our attention on solving practical problems, we must proceed from the realities of our own units and conscientiously expose various concrete manifestations of the pernicious influence of leftism and factionalism. Using the resolution as our ideological and theoretical weapon, we should discuss, analyze, and reason according to the facts in order to distinguish right from wrong and unify our understanding by summing up our experiences and lessons.

In completely negating the Cultural Revolution, we must focus our attention on solving practical problems. In so doing, we of course cannot avoid reminding ourselves of the history of that distressing period. Accurately understanding the history of that period amounts to taking drastic measures to solve practical problems. Here we must firmly grasp the starting point and the result of the present self-educating activities -- to enhance our understanding, eliminate the pernicious influence of leftism, overcome factionalism, strengthen our party spirit and look forward in unity. Therefore, old issues that have long been solved should not be raised again. Arguing again and again over unprincipled personal disputes that actually cannot be resolved is not conducive but detrimental to unifying our thinking and strengthening our unity. It goes against the purpose of education and is impermissible for one to use the slogan of completely negating the Cultural Revolution to continuously (?defend one's own political views), persist in factional activities, and hinder the sound development of party rectification. During the present education, when we focus our attention on the correct issue, other issues will be dealt with easily.

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG COMMENDS RETIRED PLA CADRES

OW280556 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The retired veteran cadres of the Anhui Provincial Military District have continued to serve the party and the people after their retirement. A group of advanced units and individuals were commended at the meeting of advanced units and individuals of the provincial Military District which concluded yesterday. After their retirement, a group of veteran Red Army members and Army cadres in the provincial Military District have continued to bring into full play the fine traditions of our party and Army, offered new contributions to the cause of the party, and played an active role in promoting socialist civilization.

In order to sum up the experience of helping veteran cadres continue to play their role well, set good examples and commend the advanced, the provincial Military District held a meeting in Hefei from 21 to 23 July to cite advanced units and individuals for their excellent deeds. Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the provincial Military District, attended the meeting and presented awards to 12 advanced units and 30 advanced individuals. Commander Liu Dehe and Deputy Commanders (Li Pinchang) and (Guo Shengkun) of the provincial Military District delivered speeches at the meeting. Commander Jiu Dehe called on the veteran comrades attending the meeting to maintain and bring into full play the glorious traditions of our party and Army, earnestly study the documents on party rectification, win honor for the state, guard against arrogance and rashness, and always keep their revolutionary spirits young.

FUJIAN SOLVES THREE PARTY RECTIFICATION ISSUES

OW271431 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 84 p 1

[Unattributed Report]

[Text] "During the current party rectification, we must fire enthusiasm, promote unity and create a new situation. It is imperative to raise consciousness, enhance party spirit, purify the organization and change party style. We must use party rectification to push economic development, promote reform and bring about a fundamental change for the better in three fields in order to accelerate the economic construction of Fujian," stressed the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee during the preliminary comparison and examination.

In line with that requirement, the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee has concentrated efforts on solving three major issues in party rectification.

First is the issue of unifying thinking by earnestly eliminating "leftist" influence, thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" and resolutely maintaining ideological and political unity with the central authorities.

The Standing Committee of the provincial party committee has regarded unifying thinking as the primary task of the current party rectification. It has focused attention on following a correct ideological and political line to free everyone's thinking from "leftist" ideas and outdated concepts and unify it on the basis of the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the policy of "opening to the outside world, enlivening the domestic economy and adopting special and flexible measures," and the fighting goal put forth by Comrade Hu Yaobang calling on "Fujian to stand on the frontline of the modernization drive" so that work in all fields will be subjugated to and serve the general tasks and objectives set by the 12th CPC National Congress and everyone will strive to create a new situation in work on all fronts.

The Standing Committee held that one of the important reasons for the continued existence of "leftist" influence was the failure to negate thoroughly the "Cultural Revolution" in our thinking. The "Cultural Revolution," which was completely wrong both in theory and practice, was neither a revolution nor social progress in any sense. That is a final conclusion made by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. However, the provincial party committee failed to publicize repeatedly and implement conscientiously the decision to negate thoroughly the "Cultural Revolution" among party members throughout the province. Consequently, some people negate in principle but affirm in practice the "Cultural Revolution." Others still form factionalist groups and try to settle old scores. That shows that the provincial party committee underestimated the grave influence and harm of factionalism. Without thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," properly solving many problems left over from history, and implementing policies, it is impossible to create a new situation.

Second is the issue of properly handling the relationship between party rectification and economic work.

Party rectification and economic work should promote each other. It is wrong to substitute party rectification for economic work or vice versa. We must use party rectification as a motivating force to promote opening to the outside world, reforms and economic development.

That is the guiding principle the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee has adhered to since it began party rectification. The results have been good. In the first 6 months of this year, the province's total industrial output value increased by 14.4 percent over the same period last year, while economic efficiency was raised considerably. The increases in the profits and taxes earned and turned over by industrial enterprises covered in the state budget were higher than the increase in output value, topping the same period last year by 15.7 and 18.1 percent respectively. These three major figures all achieved two-digit percentage increases. The situation in agricultural production has been good too. Wheat output was 220 million jin more than last year. Specialized and key households and economic associations have flourished, while the diversified economy has made big strides. Acreage for sugarcane and fruit trees are respectively 210,000 and 350,000 mu more than last year. A gratifying situation has emerged in the work of foreign economic relations as seen from the sudden increase in foreign investments and investment by Overseas Chinese. A total of 37 projects worth \$45.85 million have been approved and are under construction. A total of 42 agreements and letters of intent worth nearly \$500 million in foreign investment have been signed. The number of projects and volume of investment surpass those of last year's by a large margin.

Third is the issue of persistently carrying out reform in the course of party rectification and correcting mistakes before rectification.

Without paying close attention to reform in the course of party rectification, it is impossible to win the confidence of the masses of party members and do a successful job of rectification.

In line with the spirit of carrying out reform in the course of rectification, the provincial party committee concentrated efforts during a given period on granting greater decisionmaking powers to enterprises, lifting restrictions and introducing the contract system into the cities, thereby closely combining rectification with reform. In order to bring about a fundamental change for the better in three fields, the provincial party committee also investigated and handled a number of major economic and other criminal cases and severely punished a few leading cadres who abused their powers and position to seek personal gain or caused grave damage as a result of their bureaucratic attitude.

At the same time, the provincial party committee took a firm grip of the work to sort out the "three types of persons" by setting up a group to check the "three types of persons" and strengthen leadership over work. Checking work has begun at provincial, prefectural and county levels. Because of the complexity of the work, its arduous task and strong political orientation, the provincial party committee will earnestly and cautiously strengthen leadership and overcome resistance in line with the central authorities' instruction to ferret out the "three types of persons" and achieve the goal of purifying the organization.

Besides, the provincial party committee also properly solved a number of problems left over from history and unified thinking concerning several major problems that occurred around the time the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was convened.

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI VIEWS RESERVE UNITS

OW270945 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] At a meeting of the Jiangxi provincial leading group for organizing and building the Nanchang reserve service unit, which was held on 11 July, Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and head of the leading group, stressed that we should persist in maintaining high standards and stringent requirements and qualitatively and quantitatively ensure a good job in organizing and building the reserve unit.

Bai Dongcai said: Organizing and building reserve units is a major strategic task decided on by the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. Party committees and governments at all levels should have a proper understanding of this task. He said: Military departments of higher levels have decided to build a reserve unit in Nanchang. This is a very glorious but very arduous task for us. The party committees and governments of the localities concerned should put the organizing work on their agendas, regard it as an important task, seriously study and review it, and ensure its implementation. Furthermore, all departments concerned should do their jobs properly and fulfill their responsibilities by enforcing the responsibility system.

Bai Dongcai added: The crucial issue in organizing a reserve unit lies in selecting good cadres for the job. Whether they are professional military cadres or local cadres, they must meet the requirements of the four modernizations. In particular, their political background should first be considered. After the creation of the reserve unit, there will be thousands of fully armed personnel in Nanchang alone. If they are of good political quality and reliability, they will greatly help and positively influence Nanchang City's stability. He continued: In selecting cadres, it is particularly important to guard against factionalism and not to allow any factionalist to join the reserve unit. For this reason, the organization and labor and personnel departments of the military units and localities concerned should work together closely and keep a sharp eye on the selection of cadres, to ensure that the selected cadres at all levels are politically pure.

Bai Dongcai stressed: The work of organizing and building the reserve unit must be properly carried out. Army and local work should be carried out respectively by Army and local authorities. We should lead other provinces in this matter, and provide the nation with some new experience in building reserve units. He added: Nanchang is a heroic city and the birthplace of the PLA. We must carry out this job well, qualitatively as well as quantitatively, so that we can add more splendor to our heroic city and greet the nation's 35th anniversary with outstanding accomplishments.

REN ZHONGYI AT GUANGZHOU PLA ANNIVERSARY MEETING

HK300806 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] The Guangzhou Military Region held a report meeting at Zhongshan Memorial Hall this morning to solemnly commemorate the 57th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, was invited to attend and speak at the meeting. You Taizhong, commander of the Guangzhou Military Region, presided over the report meeting.

In a warm atmosphere of unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people, Ren Zhongyi, secretary [as heard] of the provincial CPC Committee, extended holiday greetings on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government to the vast numbers of commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Guangzhou who are defending the southern gate of the motherland and who have made contributions in promoting the socialist modernization drive. He also briefed the participants on the achievements gained by our province in adhering to the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Ren Zhongyi said: The current situation in our province is excellent. Industrial and agricultural production has developed rapidly. The market is brisk and the living standard of the urban and rural people has considerably improved. All this has been attained under the guidance of the correct theories and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Over the past few years, in developing its economy our province has made further efforts to open to the outside world, relax domestic economic policies, and transfer power to the lower levels and has persisted in stepping up socialist economic construction and the building of spiritual civilization, democracy, the legal system, and the party. We have achieved certain successes and received the vigorous support and help of the PLA units.

More than 4,000 people, including the leading comrades of the leading body of the Guangzhou Military Region, the PLA, Navy, and Air Force units stationed in Guangzhou, the various military academies, the provincial Military District, and the provincial People's Armed Police Corps as well as PLA commanders and fighters attended the meeting.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI INSPECTS TAISHAN COUNTY

HK300840 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0256 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Guangzhou, 29 Jul (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, in mid-July made an inspection tour of Taishan County, a well-known native place of Overseas Chinese. During the tour he held discussions with leaders of the county on how to accelerate the development of Taishan.

Ren Zhongyi noted that Taishan County now has a population of nearly 1 million and there are also nearly 1 million Overseas Chinese abroad whose ancestral homes are in Taishan County; these two "one millions" are an enormous force. Taishan County must pay particular attention to Overseas Chinese affairs and seriously implement the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs.

From now on, Taishan County should make further efforts to grasp two major matters -- carrying out reforms and opening to the outside world. Through reforms and implementation of policies, we will be able to arouse the initiative of the country's people in the socialist modernization drive, make full use of local resources in the speedy development of industrial and agricultural production and make a greater success of culture, education and other undertakings.

In economic construction, we must give full play to advantages of this native place of Overseas Chinese and make new breakthroughs in using foreign funds and absorbing advanced technology from abroad.

Not only in industry, but also in agriculture, commerce and culture we must make good use of foreign capital and introduce advanced technology and modern equipment from abroad so that we will be able to build Taishan into a more flourishing and richer county.

WUZHOU FORMULATES STEPS FOR FOREIGN TRADE

HK300340 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] In order to fully exploit Wuzhou Port's advantages and make a success of the pilot project on the reform of the region's foreign trade and economic relations, the Wuzhou City People's Government has formulated a plan for utilizing foreign capital in the near future as well as ten measures.

The Wuzhou City People's Government intends to build a development zone at a certain point along the banks of the Gui Jiang or the Xi Jiang. It has formulated a plan for utilizing foreign capital in the near future in order to invite foreign businessmen to build, with the emphasis on the processing of export products and by means of joint ventures and cooperative undertakings, factories, enterprises, shopping arcades, hotels, and cultural and entertainment facilities. In addition, it has decided to meet, by various means and through various channels, foreign businessmen to discuss with them plans for the utilization of foreign capital, to introduce foreign capital, and import facilities. The Wuzhou City People's Government has decided to adopt the following 10 measures in order to ensure the implementation of its plans:

1. The city People's Government plans to organize a foreign trade and economic relations guidance group to be responsible for making unified arrangements for the city's foreign trade and economic relations.
2. The city plans to perfect and strengthen the Foreign Trade and Economic Relations Committee, the Foreign Affairs Office, and Overseas Chinese affairs in order to give full play to their role as functional organs responsible for the work concerning foreign affairs under the city People's Government and to coordinate the work of the port's departments.
3. The city plans to strengthen the Wuzhou City Foreign Trade and Economic Relations Corporation and its branches. They will be responsible for the city's foreign trade and economic relations and serve exporting and importing.
4. The city is to set up a foreign trade and economic relations information center and an advisory service center.
5. The city People's Government plans to station people in Hong Kong. They will be responsible for conducting business with Hong Kong and various foreign countries and to collect information.
6. The city plans to comprehensively publicize by various means the favorable conditions of Wuzhou Port among the people of the city and the region, the people of Yunnan, Guizhou, and Sichuan, the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, and people abroad.
7. The city plans to perfect the transportation facilities and facilities for tourism in order to develop tourism. By cooperating with foreign businessmen, it will build another passenger ship for service between Wuzhou Port and the Li Jiang and restore the passenger line between Wuzhou and Macao. It will cooperate with the Nanning Civil Aviation Administration Bureau in restoring the air route between Wuzhou and Nanning and in opening two new air routes between Wuzhou and Guilin and between Wuzhou and Guangzhou. In addition, it will cooperate with foreign businessmen in building two new hotels, new entertainment facilities, and shopping arcades for tourists, to consolidate the organs in charge of tourism and the contingents of workers employed to serve tourists, and to improve the quality of various services.

8. By means of joint ventures, the city will build container terminals and container ships, transform the existing wharves, raise the cargo handling capacity, and build more warehouses.

9. By means of joint ventures and trust companies or by raising funds, the city will build a foreign trade building to be used by people from other parts of the country or from other countries for their offices.

10. The city plans to improve posts and telecommunications and to correspondingly strengthen the port's coordinating bodies and trade organs.

RENMIN RIBAO ON WUHAN FACTORY DIRECTORS ELECTION

HK270806 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 84 p 2

[Report: "More Than 200 Enterprises in Wuhan City Choose Their Factory Directors (Managers) by Democratic Election" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Since April 1984, the number of enterprises in Wuhan City which chose their factory directors (managers) by democratic election has numbered 224, of which 145 are state-owned enterprises, accounting for 64 percent.

The Characteristics of the Election

MASS RECOMMENDATION IS COMBINED WITH SELF-RECOMMENDATION AND THE CANDIDATES FOR FACTORY DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS COME FORWARD FROM BELOW. Factory-level cadres, medium-level cadres, technical personnel, management personnel, or workers can be elected as factory directors and managers provided they are qualified and satisfy the necessary requirements. Leading cadres are not allowed to place restrictions, set the tone, or name the candidates. The masses of workers have said with deep emotion: "In carrying out elections in the past, the leading cadres fixed the list, while we checked off the names. Now the leading cadres are fully arousing the masses in choosing and recommending talented people and they are reciting the 'real scripture.'"

THE CANDIDATES DELIVER THEIR PROGRAMS AND ANSWER QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE WORKERS.

It is a collective interview between the candidates on one hand and the leading cadres and workers on the other to require the candidates to deliver their programs at the workers' congresses and answer questions. A workers' representative of the No 3 Wuhan printing and dyeing mill raised the following questions: How can we realize specific management, reduce production costs, speed up capital turnover, and attain better economic results? What are the new products we should develop, how should we improve the quality, and how should we market the products? What measures should we adopt to reduce the waste of caustic soda? There is too much dust in the cotton flannel workshop, so what measures are you going to take to solve the problem? The three candidates answered the questions one after another. A young worker representative asked: What will you do if you cannot transform aspects of the factory during your tenure of office? Candidate Li Yingfu replied: I have already considered this problem. If I cannot change the outlook of the factory, I suppose I must be dismissed from office. However, I will first accept disciplinary action, then redeem myself by good service, and then continue to do my utmost.

The Changes After Election

THE SYSTEM OF LIFELONG TENURE OF OFFICE OF LEADING CADRES AND THE TRADITIONAL IDEA OF RANKING PEOPLE ACCORDING TO SENIORITY HAVE BEEN SMASHED. In the 50 industrial and communications enterprises which reformed the personnel system for cadres since April 1984, 26 medium-level cadres, 39 ordinary cadres, and 13 workers assumed leading posts at the factory level. Twenty-four cadres who formerly assumed leading posts at the factory level have withdrawn to the second and third lines and 33 candidates who failed in the election took up other working posts.

The democratic election of cadres has actually reformed the system of cadres sitting on the iron armchair and smashed the system of leading cadres holding permanent posts. As a result, large numbers of comrades who are old and weak and who are no longer competent have withdrawn from the first line and have been replaced by a new generation of cadres who have vigor and vitality.

THE USE OF TALENTED PEOPLE HAS IMPROVED THE QUALITY OF LEADING BODIES. Democratic elections have smashed the outdated ideas and conventions which hampered the initiative of talented people and has enabled thousands upon thousands of talented people in enterprise management to spring up like mushrooms. Since May the enterprises in Wuhan City have chosen 224 factory directors and managers by democratic election. Their average age is only 35.2, and 129 among them have an educational level above senior secondary school, accounting for 57 percent. Sixty-eight ordinary cadres and workers have taken up leading posts, accounting for 30 percent of the total.

THE PACE OF REFORM HAVE BEEN ACCELERATED AND THE ENTERPRISES HAVE ATTAINED BETTER ECONOMIC RESULTS. The factory directors chosen by democratic election have started with structural reform, personnel readjustment, and grasping economic results from the very day they assumed office. According to statistics of the 75 enterprises under the industrial bureaus of Wuhan's 1st and 2d light industrial departments which carried out democratic election on a trial basis, 30 enterprises have increased their surpluses, 24 have turned deficits into profits, and 7 have made up their deficits. The Wuchang auto repair plant is an enterprise which has suffered losses for a long time. Although several directors were appointed by the higher levels, deficits remained unchanged. After the democratically elected director, Comrade Yang Minliang, assumed office he smashed egalitarianism in the distribution system, enforced labor management, and swiftly reversed the passive state of deficits. From April to May the plant overfulfilled the production plan by 24 percent, put an end to the state of relying on loans to pay wages, and brought vitality to the enterprise which was about to close down.

THE SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY AND THE SPIRIT OF WORKERS BEING MASTERS OF THEIR OWN AFFAIRS ARE VIGOROUSLY CARRIED FORWARD. The election of a factory director affects the morale of thousands of workers of an enterprise. Following the election of new factory directors, the workers have offered suggestions to support the factory directors' various reform measures. The enterprises now present an unprecedented scene of prosperity. After the election carried out in Wuhan printing and dying mill, the workers' enthusiasm was boosted and they offered 119 suggestions to the new factory director.

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG NEGATES CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK300201 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Since mid-July, the CPC Committee of Hunan Military District has convened a meeting of its Standing Committee and a plenary session to restudy the "Resolution on Certain Problems in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the State," passed by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and, in close connection with reality, to discuss in theory and practice the total negation of the Great Cultural Revolution. They have thus clarified some muddled ideas.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, first secretary of the CPC Committee of the Military District, and first political commissar of the Military District, attended the plenary session and made an important speech on totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution.

The CPC Committee of the Military District held: Although the resolution of the sixth plenary session totally negated the Great Cultural Revolution in theory, policy, and practice, the pernicious influence of the Great Cultural Revolution has still not been completely eliminated. It is essential to conduct education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution among the party committees at all levels and cadres and fighters.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said in his speech: To totally negate the Great Cultural Revolution in ideology and theory, it is essential to unify ideological understanding and establish the following basic viewpoints: First, the Great Cultural Revolution was completely wrong in theory and practice and it was a calamity and caused internal disorder; it was not, nor could it have ever been, a revolution or social advance. It must be totally negated. Second, both factions of the Great Cultural Revolution were wrong. The foundation for their emergence, their guiding ideology, and targets and methods of struggle were all the same. Hence, in supporting the left at the time, the PLA was actually supporting a particular faction, whichever faction it was. Third, with regard to three-support and two-military work, it is necessary to unify understanding along the lines of the resolution, which stated that in the confused situation at the time, it was essential for the PLA to carry out three-support and two-military work, and this played a positive role in stabilizing the situation; however, it also caused some negative consequences. The comrades in the PLA should fully understand and eliminate the negative consequences caused by three-support and two-military work.

Understanding and handling problems in this way will be beneficial for uprooting the remnants of factionalism, strengthening party spirit, strengthening Army-government and Army-people unity, and prompting the building of the Army.

MAO ZHIYONG ON DEVELOPING HUNAN WATERWAY NETWORK

HK280214 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Hunan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong pointed out at a 19 July forum on developing waterways in northern Hunan: We must apply the spirit of reform in speeding up waterway construction in the regions of the Li Jiang and Xiang Jiang. Comrade Mao Zhiyong presided at the forum.

He said: The instructions of a leading central comrade that in Hunan's communications construction we should implement the principle of focusing on waterway transportation in the north and land transportation in the south and speed up waterway construction in the north of the province are fully in accord with Hunan's conditions. This policy decision is fully correct. It is a feasible scheme to build a Dongting Hu waterway transportation network centered on Changsha, to comprehensively open up the Li-Xiang route, and link up the Xiang, Zi, Yuan, and Li Jiang, the Dongting Hu, the Chang Jiang, and the Zhicheng-Liuzhou and Hunan-Guizhou railroads. We should do a thoroughly good job in preparatory work for this scheme and strive to get it under way as soon as possible.

He said: Both upper and lower levels should devise ways of solving the problem of sources of capital for this scheme. I am in favor of setting up a northern waterway development company to mobilize and organize the forces of various sectors to promote the development of waterway transportation and joint transportation by land and water.

On the construction question, Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: Here too, we must destroy old conventions. The Li-Xiang waterway route can be built in stages. We should first build up the Li Jiang properly, first dealing with the bottleneck sections. We should ship in coal first and let it play its part, then gradually perfect and complete the construction work.

LI DESHENG HONORS HEILONGJIANG PLA FARM

SK300600 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Today a PLA farm at the southern foot of the Xiaoxinganling was permeated with a festive and happy atmosphere. The farm was holding a victory meeting to celebrate having received a First Class Collective Award of Merit issued and signed by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission. Since the PRC's founding, this is the first time such an award has been given to a military-run production unit at or above the regimental level.

The victory meeting was sponsored by the Shenyang Military Region and presided over by Deputy Commander Zhao Xianshun. Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang Military Region, read the order of the Central Military Commission.

The order reads: This PLA farm is an advanced one which has earned handsome income and made great contributions. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, this farm has bravely carried out reforms, comprehensively implemented the production responsibility system, popularized scientific farming, and energetically raised economic results, thus achieving the higher authorities' demands of threshing more crops, earning more income, and using fewer military forces. Last year, despite natural calamities, the farm reaped a record agricultural harvest. Total gain output reached 6.9 million jin; income, 1 million yuan; per-capita grain output, 60,000 jin; and per-capita income, 9,000 yuan -- a record high among military units.

Zhang Wu, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, read the decision of the CPC Committee of the Shenyang Military Region on learning from this farm's example.

Governor Chen Lei extended warm congratulations to the farm's cadres and fighters on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government. Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, spoke at the meeting. He called on the units of the Shenyang Military Region to learn from the reform and from the innovative spirit of this farm, further emancipate the mind, and energetically develop science and technology and diversified undertakings so as to create a new situation in the PLA's agricultural and sideline production.

Amid the lively sound of music, principle leaders participating in the victory meeting gave glorious flowers to five farm leaders and two representatives of advanced individuals. The General Logistics Department of the PLA and the Shenyang Military Region issued a certificate of merit and a prize to this farm. (He Liu), director of the military supplies department of the General Logistics Department, also spoke at the meeting. Attending the meeting were more than 200 people, including (Zhang Ziming), responsible person of the liaison group of the Central Military Commission, responsible comrades of pertinent departments of the Shenyang Military Region, responsible comrades of various services, and responsible comrades of the farms of various fraternal military districts.

HEILONGJIANG'S LI LIAN DISCUSSES ARMY REFORM

SK300236 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] On the eve of Army Day, Comrade Li Lian, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the provincial Military District, worked in the provincial Military District. After listening to the Military District's work report, he discussed with the Standing Committee members of the CPC Committee Military District the reform of affiliated units and armed forces departments.

Comrade Li Lian said: The reform of local work is developing rapidly. The CPC Committees, leaders, and organs of the units of the provincial Military District should stand at the forefront of reform. They should thoroughly understand the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee and the Military Commission, clarify the situation and actively reform.

Li Lian said: In reforming the units of the provincial Military District, we should learn from the experiences of local authorities, eliminate the influence of leftist ideas, and correct the guiding ideology.

Taking rear-service production as an example, he said: It was largely because of the practice of considering grain as the key link, to the neglect of other undertakings, that local production remained backward in the past and the people became increasingly poorer. Such was also the case with the Army units. They still take grain as the key link, sowing mainly wheat and soybeans. The production of Army units should be oriented to self-sufficiency and commodity production. They should develop diversified undertakings, sell their commodities, and buy what they need. This does not run counter to the regulations of the General Logistics Department. In logistics management we should use lifeless money in a lively way. In carrying out reform we should have the courage to think and try. We should first conduct small-scale experiments, blaze new trails, and correct our ways when we fail. When doing work with which we are not familiar, we should ask the comrades of the local authorities for advice. Our Army units are provided with better conditions than those of the units stationed in inland provinces.

Now that the people in border areas are allowed to engage in production on a contract basis can Army units engage in developmental production on a contract basis to develop barren mountains and hills, plant trees, and breed fish? I think they can. Soldiers are discharged every year, but the companies remain. If we plant trees, we will witness the results in 10 years and will become rich in 15 or 16 years. We will not only have timber for our own use but also income, and we will be able to support local production. There is also great room for inland Armed Forces departments to develop. They can develop a courtyard economy to increase income without spoiling the environment.

Comrade Li Lian said: In reforming Army units, we should pay attention to both the party's current policies and the people's interest and desires. We must uphold the basic communist education and fine traditions, but we should conduct political education in line with the people's material interest so that it can work.

Li Lian pointed out that leading persons at all levels should take the lead in reform and in creating a new situation while conducting party rectification. He said: In the past, some cadres said that they did not embezzle, were not corrupt, and did not have problems in other fields. In my opinion, however, those who fail to open up a new situation in the four modernizations drive should be dismissed. In Army units, people who are satisfied with the status quo and passive in their work and who act as good old boys should not, I think, serve as advisers, much less commanders. It is wrong to abuse power for selfish interests. It is also wrong not to use power to work for the public. We must solve such problems in the course of party rectification.

JILIN HOLDS PARTY RECTIFICATION MEETING 26 JUL

SK280602 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the provincial CPC Committee's party rectification guidance group held a meeting of responsible comrades of the party rectification guidance groups of the various departments of the organs under the province's direct control. The meeting discussed ways to better implement the guidelines of Document No 9 of the CPC Central Committee's Party Rectification Guidance Commission and ways to carry out the work of the rectification-correction stage in high quality and in a down-to-earth manner.

Based on discussions between the provincial CPC Committee's Standing Committee and its party rectification guidance groups, Wang Xianjin, Standing Committee member and director of the General Office of the party rectification guidance group of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke, offering six opinions.

1. In the current rectification-correction stage, we must place elimination of leftist influence and the idea of following the beaten path above everything else. We must also further correct the guiding ideology for our professional work and conscientiously implement the decision of the provincial CPC Committee and government on urban reform. Therefore, while encouraging party members to study thoroughly, enhance their understanding, and conduct investigations and research, all party rectification units should examine the rules and regulations, systems, and measures currently implemented in their own fronts and units; reform all the outdated ones which are incompatible with the spirit of reform and the party's general task and general objective; and formulate specific plans for reform. We should reform immediately the areas where conditions are ripe and strive to create favorable conditions for gradually reforming areas where conditions are not ripe. In short, we should have both the enthusiasm for bold reform and a scientific approach of seeking truth from facts. We should work steadily and make solid progress.

2. We should expose thoroughly and handle strictly the serious bureaucratic problems of abusing power to seek selfish goals which result in great damage to the state economically and politically. When solving these problems we should not take a wait-and-see attitude, nor should we have misgivings. Instead, we should have the courage to cope with difficulties and resolutely free ourselves from networks of personal relations. We should organize people to verify and strictly deal with already-exposed problems. With regard to problems which are not serious enough to be put on the record but for which the masses urgently request a solution, we should also solve them properly, never leaving them unsolved. People with serious problems should not be punished perfunctorily merely with party or administrative disciplinary measures. They should be dismissed or ordered to return their illegal gains, if they deserve such punishment, so that they are unable to reap any benefit. Those who continue to commit mistakes while conducting rectification should be dealt with more severely.

3. In the rectification-correction stage, all party rectification units should solve conscientiously leading bodies' serious problems in ideology, workstyle, and organization and should strengthen their building. Leading bodies which are seriously factionalist dare not adhere to principles, are dispirited and extremely irresponsible, and arouse great dissatisfaction among the masses because of their serious problem of abusing power to seek selfish interests. They should be helped or readjusted if they deserve such treatment. Through rectification and correction, we should turn leading bodies into a true leading core that is politically strong and adept in professional work.

4. We should step up the work to verify the three types of persons. At present we must overcome slackness. Leading persons in all units should personally attend to the work to decide cases involving the three types of persons or involving serious mistakes, and the responsibility system should be enforced at each level.

5. Among the first group of party rectification units of the provincial organs, of which there are 52, those that have shifted to the rectification-correction stage should carry out rectification-correction work in a down-to-earth manner. Those that have already formulated feasible rectification-correction measures should put them into effect rapidly. Measures which are not perfect should be improved. The second group of party rectification units of the provincial organs should focus at present on preparation for comparison and examination. When preparing, they should urgently rectify and reform problems of economic management which need to be solved so they can catch up with the province's reform.

6. All units should strengthen leadership over the rectification-correction work. Top and second-rank leaders, in particular, should personally attend to this work and see to it that party rectification promotes reform, economic construction, and other work.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU ON URBAN REFORM ISSUES

HK300328 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 84 p 2

[XINHUA report exclusively for GUANGMING RIBAO by reporters Chen Mingxian and Su Wuchen: "Jilin Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Qiang Xiaochu Calls on Cadres at All Levels To Carry Out Reforms With a Scientific Attitude"]

[Text] At a provincial CPC Committee work conference held recently, Jilin Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Qiang Xiaochu called on leading cadres at all levels of the province to keep a cool head in urban reform and have both revolutionary enthusiasm and a scientific attitude.

Qiang Xiaochu proposed that in the current urban reform, the following problems should be clarified and solved:

-- It is necessary to draw a demarcation line between the ownership of the enterprise and the rights of management. In the past we often combined the scope of production, the method of management, and ownership. In fact, these elements belong to different categories but are linked with each other. Economic reform in large and medium enterprises is principally reform in the method of management, while ownership remains unchanged. Even if some state-owned enterprises become collectively managed, their socialist nature will remain unchanged.

-- We should make a distinction between the superiority of socialism and that of egalitarianism. In the past some people held that the superiority of socialism was best expressed in such phrases as "everybody has enough to eat," and therefore did not acknowledge differences in distribution. They were afraid of the so-called "inequality between prosperity and adversity" and "polarization." This is practically a "leftist" idea and an egalitarian idea derived from the small peasant economic base. However, this is not the socialist principle of distribution.

-- We should differentiate between having a planned economy on the one hand and restricting market regulation and allowing monopoly management on the other. With the set of administrative measures we formed in the past over a period of many years, invariably we would restrict commodity production and exclude market regulation through the method of "blocking." We were used to managing the economy with administrative means and we neglected the regulating function of such economic levers as prices, taxes and credit loans. All this gravely affected economic development.

Qiang Xiaochu said that one of the important hallmarks for judging the success or failure of a reform is to see whether in distribution the state gets the lion's share and the enterprise gets a medium portion, while the individual gets the small portion. In the current reform work, leading members must see clearly the country's orientation and grasp key problems. They should pay attention to protecting the initiative of the masses; at the same time, they should make best use of the situation and link the initiative of the masses with scientific attitude. They should carry out in-depth investigations and study and should carry out reform with a purpose and plan. In some cases experiments should be conducted before experiences are popularized.

In conclusion Qiang Xiaochu stressed that, on the whole, the present situation in urban reform is good, with quick action and mutual coordination of various sides, and a large number of people and models taking part in reform have appeared.

However, we should see that, on the whole, there are differences between the urban and rural areas. It is correct to learn from the spirit of reform in the rural areas; however, we should not imitate their experiences mechanically in our specific practice. It is imperative for leading members to grasp the characteristics of their own localities and to carry out reform with a purpose. By no means should reform be carried out in a uniform pattern. For example, the focus of reform cannot be the same in Yanbian and Tonghua Prefectures situated in the Changbai Mountain areas as it is in Changchun and Siping Cities situated in the Songliao Plain. The former two localities should work hard at bringing into play the advantages of the mountain areas, making the economy of the mountain areas prosperous and improving the living standard of the people there, whereas the latter two localities are commodity grain bases and should work hard on reform to further develop the production of commodity grain. As to how reform should be carried out in all localities, trades departments, and units, the leading members should not boast. It is imperative in all situations to keep a cool head, persist in seeking truth from facts, and proceed from realities.

LI DESHENG ATTENDS LIAONING ARMY CELEBRATION

SK280233 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] This afternoon more than 220 persons, including Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units, Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, and retired veteran cadres of the PLA units stationed in Shenyang City, happily got together to celebrate the 57th anniversary of the PLA's founding. Comrades including (Zhang Ziming) of the liaison group under the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission, which is in charge of party rectification and stationed in the Shenyang PLA units, attended the gathering.

At the gathering, Comrades Li Desheng and Liu Zhenhua extended festive regards on behalf of the Shenyang PLA units' party committee and organs to veteran comrades and their family members who had made notable contributions to building PLA units and who had maintained or developed the glorious traditions of the party and the Army after their retirement. Liu Zhenhua explained to the participating veteran cadres the current situation in the Standing Committee of the Shenyang PLA CPC Committee and in the party committees of leading organs. He heartily urged the participating comrades to give criticism and suggestions to the Shenyang PLA CPC Standing Committee on conducting comparison and examination to the course of party rectification. Li Desheng urged veteran cadres to actively respond to the call issued by the CPC Central Committee, to follow the road of conducting reforms and creating something new, and to open more financial resources by turning the cadres' sanatoriums, the consumptive units, into service units that can earn income by engaging in production so as to lighten the state's burdens.

After the gathering, the Shenyang PLA literary and art troupes presented varied and interesting programs.

LIAONING RIBAO EMPHASIZES ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS

SK290144 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "What Does History Tell Us?" -- criticizing another erroneous view on implementation of the policy on intellectuals]

[Text] In implementing the policy on intellectuals, some departments often hear the following idea: "Did we not achieve the work of economic construction in the 1950's without stressing implementation of the policy on intellectuals and without giving full scope to the role of intellectuals?" What they actually mean is that, at present, we can also fulfill the program of building the four modernizations without implementing this policy!

Such a view, seemingly based on the "historical record," could quite possibly shake the determination of some comrades who are unclear about the historical state of affairs to implement the policy on intellectuals. Therefore, it is imperative that we analyze such a view in order to restore historical truth.

"Did we not implement the policy on intellectuals in the 1950's?" Yes, of course we did. During the period from the founding of the PRC into the early 1950's our party adopted a fairly cautious attitude toward intellectuals. By bearing in mind the actual situation throughout the country, the party formulated the policy of uniting with, educating, and reforming and earnestly implemented this policy. The CPC Central Committee put the issue of intellectuals on the important work schedule of the entire party in 1956. Comrade Zhou Enlai made a report of great historic significance in which he first and clearly pointed out that the overwhelming majority of Chinese intellectuals had become part of the working class, and he urged them to "march toward the sciences," thus bringing into full play the enthusiasm of the broad masses of intellectuals. We are sure that the tremendous achievements of that period in socialist revolution and construction was closely related to the implementation of the policy on intellectuals and to the completeness of the role of intellectuals.

In the late 1950's, a large number of intellectuals were harmed because of erroneous "leftist" influences. In conducting economic construction, scientists and intellectuals with scientific knowledge were not respected, causing serious damage to the revolution and construction undertakings. It is known to all that the "10-year turmoil," during which intellectuals were ruthlessly persecuted, caused serious consequences. History has shown that by not paying attention to implementation of the policy on intellectuals we will not only fail to carry out economic construction, but we will also be inevitably punished by the law of objectivity.

In the current period of the 1980's can we fulfill the program of building the four modernizations without bringing into full play the role of intellectuals? No, of course not, for the following reasons:

1. The new task we currently face of building the four modernizations is greatly different from that of economic construction in the 1950's. This means that we will encounter more and more complicated and more arduous scientific and technological problems, and we will be totally unable to deal with these problems without the contributions of intellectuals.

2. Another difference from the 1950's is that we have not implemented the policy on intellectuals for a long time because of past "leftist" interference. If we fail again to grasp the policy on intellectuals, we will become more and more passive in this regard.

3. The third difference from the 1950's is that intellectuals at present have not only become a part of the working class through the education, training, and testing imposed on them by theory over the past decades, but also have turned themselves into one of the three basic social forces, joined by workers and peasants and relied on by the party. If intellectuals, who are a basic social force, cannot fully play out their role, the extent of our damage will be unimaginable.

The best teaching material is based on history. By reviewing the historical record we can learn the correct answer to the question. Implementing the policy on intellectuals will certainly be one of the crucial factors determining the success or failure of revolution and construction. Such a principle was true in the past, is true at present, and will be true in the future.

LIAONING'S YINGKOU CITY PUNISHES FACTIONALISTS

HK280433 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 84 p 4

[Report by reporter Zhang Zhenyong: "Yingkou City Deals with a Case of Interference in the Verification and Investigation of 'People of the Three Categories'"]

[Text] Liaoning Province's Yingkou City recently dealt with two cases involving threatening and luring of victims and interference in the verification and investigation of "people of the three categories."

Zhang Rongzhi, deputy instructor of the teacher training class at the Yingkou City Educational College, was a principal leader of the rebel faction of the Tangchi secondary school in Yingkou County during the Cultural Revolution. While assuming the post of Standing Committee member of the Revolutionary Committee of the secondary school and while acting as a responsible person of the group for investigating special cases at the school, he organized students to investigate the so-called "historical problem" of Li Jingfang, then deputy director of the Yingkou City Education Bureau, made public information received from others, and made public his information through big-character posters. Later, Comrade Li Jingfang was criticized and denounced at public meetings, was beaten up by others, and was maimed. Zhang Rongzhi should bear responsibility for this.

Several years ago Li Jingfang exposed Zhang's problem to organizational departments. Since the beginning of overall party rectification, Zhang, for fear that Li would again expose his problem, wrote a threatening letter to Li Jingfang on 7 March this year. In the letter Zhang totally denied his mistake of persecuting Li and claimed that he would investigate and place the blame on Li for "making false charges against him." In a cynical and threatening tone, he wrote: "Since 1977 my salary has been increased by three grades, but you opposed it. Now that party rectification has been carried out, you will of course disagree with my remaining in the party. I will not feel surprised and humiliated if you oppose and persecute me. But I cannot remain silent as I did several years ago." "I cannot tolerate the false charges filed against me over the past 8 years." "You must think that I am threatening you. But how can a common person threaten a bureau chief?" "We all must wait for a historical judgment." In this way he threatened Li Jingfang not to expose his problem.

Li Yongfu, deputy chief of the financial and accounting section of the Yingkou City Commerce Bureau, took an active part in rebellion during the "Cultural Revolution." He not only beat up several persons, but should also bear responsibility for persecuting a comrade who was labeled a "monster and demon" and a "counterrevolutionary." After the smashing of the "gang of four," the victims reported Li Yongfu's problem to the relevant authorities.

Over the past 6 months or so Li Yongfu, in order to cover up his mistake, drew the victims to his side and lured and softened them up by inviting them to dinner, sending them gifts, and asking others to intercede for him. He invited some of the victims to his home for dinner, personally called on the victims at their homes and sent them cakes, wine, and valuable medicines. He asked others to persuade the victims to recant their exposure of his mistake of beating others. He also asked the victims to "forgive his past misdeeds" or to "minimize his mistakes when giving testimony." When the party organization criticized his above mistakes, he got huffy and refused to admit that he had made any mistakes.

Party organizations of Yingkou City have paid serious attention to the above two cases of interfering in and undermining the verification and investigation of cases involving "people of the three categories."

The CPC Committee of the city Education Bureau and CPC Committee of the organs directly under the city government have respectively discussed the matters, decided to have the individuals concerned placed on 1-year probation within the party, and suggested that they be removed from their administrative posts.

Tougher Punishment Urged

HK280440 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 84 p 4

["Jottings" by Shen Wang: "Should They Still Be Placed on Probation Within the Party?"]

[Text] Zhang Rongzhi and Li Yongfu in Yingkou City threatened and lured those comrades who were persecuted by them during the "Cultural Revolution" and obstructed the verification and investigation of "people of the three categories." They played dirty tricks and were swollen with arrogance. Their words and deeds have once again taught kind people a good lesson: "People of the three categories" are indeed the most dangerous factor within the party and are a cause of instability. Whether we are speaking of those fools who make trouble even today or of those "wise people" who are skillful in tactics, few of them have sincerely repented and earnestly reformed themselves. Whenever there is a chance, they slip back into their old ways and make trouble. Therefore, in order to guarantee our country's long period of security and peace, it is necessary to deal with "people of the three categories" according to the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification: "Except for those who have really corrected their mistakes after going through trials for a long time, they should in principle be expelled from the party."

After watching their performances, is it appropriate to classify Zhang Rongzhi and Li Yongfu as "people of the three categories" who still "refuse to correct their mistakes"? If so, placing them on 1-year probation within the party is too lenient. Why should they still be placed on probation? Almost 8 years have passed since the smashing of the "gang of four," but these people are still acting in a disgusting manner. We should hold absolutely no illusions about them.

LIAONING HOLDS RECTIFICATION CONFERENCE

SK300218 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] On the evening of 28 July, the provincial CPC Committee held a telephone conference to map out party rectification plans for the first group of party rectification units of various cities.

In a speech delivered at the conference, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, noted that in line with their own actual conditions, all cities should plan the various stages of party rectification work in a scientific and creative manner, and should fulfill party rectification tasks with high standards and in an all-round way.

In referring to organizing party members to study party rectification documents continuously and deeply, Sun Weiben said: We should have practical results in mind and not give high grades to those with low ability. The study methods may be flexible, but the contents and the quality of study must be guaranteed. In the course of study, we should prominently solve the following four issues:

1. The issue of submitting ourselves to and serving the general tasks and objectives put forward by the 12th CPC Congress, and straightening out our professional guidelines and working principles.

2. The issue of thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution, eliminating factionalism, and strengthening party spirit.

3. The issue of formulating basic guidelines for wholeheartedly serving the people.
4. The issue of conducting education on how to give criticism and self-criticism correctly.

While speaking on making rectification and corrections simultaneously, Sun Weiben, noted: We should use the party rectification guidelines to promote reform and to promote the economy. We should also use economic and reform results to judge party rectification achievements. However, we should not replace party rectification with reform and party style. We should not stress correcting professional guidelines at the expense of neglecting major problems concerning the life and death of the party. Neither should we consider these problems as minor matters or fail to solve them conscientiously. In making rectification and corrections simultaneously, we should also integrate this work with the major and appalling cases in the economic sphere and with the investigation and handling of major political, economic and disciplinary cases caused by bureaucratism and other things.

In referring to examination and verification work, Comrade Sun Weiben noted: We should adopt various resolute and careful measures; overcome all fear of hardships; break through barriers, especially factional interference; grasp this work well; and strive to examine and verify clearly all problems of key persons that are subject to examination and verification at the stage of registration of party members.

Comrade Sun Weiben also offered suggestions on the leadership problems of party rectification.

CHINA POST VIEWS PRC-UK HONG KONG TALKS

OW281007 Taipei CHINA POST in English 24 Jul 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Hong Kong's Dismal Future"]

[Text] The 19th round of talks between the British and the Chinese Communists at Peking beginning today will not solve anything, but another inconsequential communique will be issued at the end of the talks.

All speculations of the talks are now centered on the high-level talks between British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and Peking's leaders from July 27 and 31.

But in view of the British foreign secretary's early announcement of capitulation to Chinese Communist demands, any significant change of position is highly unlikely. Sir Geoffrey announced on April 21 that Great Britain will relinquish sovereignty over the colony in 1997 with the hint that the British would negotiate with the Peking regime to allow Hong Kong to have a high degree of autonomy under Red Chinese sovereignty that would preserve the way of life in Hong Kong, together with the essentials of the present system.

The hint could be wishful thinking dashed by Teng Hsiao-ping's statement that Peking would send in 3,000-5,000 troops after 1997 to maintain security and cope with unrest, meaning suppression of Hong Kong people's freedom and human rights.

The Chinese Communists have also hinted that they would like to reach an agreement with the British by September and Teng wants to set up a joint Peking-British commission to monitor the remaining period of 13 years. In other words, Teng wants to seize Hong Kong before 1997.

It is the typical Chinese Communist way of conducting negotiations to "advance a foot after gaining an inch." Even though British minister of state with responsibility of Hong Kong Richard Luce considered that there was some way to go to achieve an agreement, Peking is exerting all kinds of pressure to hasten the agreement and the premature seizure of Hong Kong.

The only saving factor, if there is any at all, lies in the assertion of their own rights by the 5.5 million people of Hong Kong. Among them, nearly half are former refugees from the Chinese mainland. They would certainly resist any attempt by the British to turn them over to the Peking regime once again as slaves losing everything they have worked hard to earn. The rest of the Hong Kong residents who have never lived under communist tyranny would certainly refuse to be thrown to the wolves by the British authorities who are not sympathetic to the plight of the Hong Kong people by denying them any right to emigrate to England. They treat the Hong Kong residents as disposable if not castaways, after getting so much benefit from their hard work and economic prosperity.

The report that Hong Kong's civil servants are organizing themselves into a federation to look after their interests after 1997 points to a way out of the present impasse. But much more is needed to impress upon the British and Peking not to betray their rights and very existence. They should get the support of all the Chinese people in the Asian and Pacific region to help them in order to avoid certain betrayal by the British. The people of the Republic of China have the utmost sympathy in the Hong Kong people's plight and will do everything in our power to help our anti-communist friends.

The Hong Kong people should also urge the American people to support their cause by urging the British not to sign any binding agreement with Peking until 1990 or 1995, when the international situation will have undergone great upheavals and changes. At that time, the Chinese mainland will no longer be in the hands of the communists but in the hands of a democratic government of the Republic of China. The British Government should not permit the Chinese Communists to seize Hong Kong prior to 1997, nor should it permit them to send in any workers or civil servants to handle Hong Kong's administrative affairs which will certainly lead to an eventual takeover of Hong Kong without justification. Otherwise, Hong Kong's future is dismal indeed.

CURB ON HIGH TECHNOLOGY DEALS WITH PRC URGED

OW271455 Taipei CNA in English 1437 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Taipei, July 27 (CNA) -- The Republic of China Friday called on the free world not to have any form of military or high-tech deals with the Peiping regime.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Wang Chao-yuan told a press conference that such deals will only boost the Communist Chinese regime's ambition to expand itself militarily, thereby threatening the stability and peace in Asia.

Foreign wire service reports say many Asian countries feel uneasy and disappointed at the stepped-up military relations between the United States and Communist China. Spokesman Wang pointed out that such sentiments were made known to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz when he made a swing through Asian countries recently.

While several Asian leaders expressed their grave concern over the matter, Wang said, one ASEAN leader in particular, Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Ri Mahathir Mohamed, pointed out directly to Shultz during his visit to Malaysia last week that the long-term threat to Southeast Asia comes from the Chinese Communists.

Meanwhile, the spokesman pointed out that both the Chinese and Soviet Communists are believers in Marxism and Leninism, and their totalitarian style of rule, aimed at communizing the whole world, has never changed. U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in an address to the rally marking Captive Nations Week earlier this month, charged that the Marxist totalitarianism is the greatest threat to human rights today. Commenting on this, Wang told the reporters that Reagan's strong conviction and moral courage in anti-communism have always been respected and admired by freedom-loving people around the world. He emphasized that the free world should never forget the communists' goal of burying capitalism and spreading communism throughout the world.

THIRD NUCLEAR POWER PLANT BEGINS OPERATION

OW281109 Taipei CNA in English 0942 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Taipei, July 29 (CNA) -- The first generator of nuclear power plant Number 3 has successfully undergone test runs and started its commercial operation yesterday, Taiwan Power Co [Taipower] reported. A Taipower spokesman said the generator, which was completed early this year, has an installed capacity of 951,000 kilowatts. Another generator of the same capacity is scheduled for completion early next year, the spokesman said. With the commercial operation of the generator, Taipower's nuclear power generation has increased considerably this year, he added.

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PURGED FEMALE OFFICIALS REHABILITATED IN PRC

HK290131 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0000 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Two senior female officials during the Mao Zedong era, including his niece, are reported to have been rehabilitated. The provincial newspaper LANZHOU says Wang Hairong, the daughter of Mao's brother, and Tang Wensheng, are back at work. Wang, who was a vice foreign minister in 1974, is now a vice director at the State Council Councillor's Office. Tang, once an alternate member of the CPC Central Committee, is now an editor on the official Chinese-language newspaper CHINA DAILY. Both disappeared in 1979 after they were publicly accused of extreme leftism and loyalty to party radicals who ran China during Mao's later years.

THATCHER REPORTEDLY WRITES DENG ON 'PROBLEMS'

HK290025 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0000 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is reported to have written Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping in a bid to resolve problems over Hong Kong's future. The report comes from today's edition of London's SUNDAY TIMES, which describes the letter as secret. It gives no details of Mrs Thatcher's message, but says the tone is persuasive.

The British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe is currently in Beijing for high-level talks with Chinese officials on 1997.

Meanwhile, suspicions that the negotiations are stuck have grown stronger. The latest indication that the talks are bogged down came in the speech of Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian at a banquet in Beijing last night. Commercial Radio's special correspondent Jerry Xavier was there:

[Begin recording] [Xavier] Mr Wu dropped a hint by saying he was sure China and Britain can reach a satisfactory settlement of the Hong Kong question if they took a broader view in the approach to problems. He also said the objective can be achieved if the two countries work together in sincere cooperation. Mr Wu was speaking at a dinner held in honor of the visiting British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. The speech was delivered in Mandarin without an interpreter, and came at the end of the first full day of discussions between the two men. Sir Geoffrey spoke in English, also without an interpreter. He said the future of Hong Kong was of the greatest importance, and it was right that Hong Kong should be the center of their talks during his time here.

[Howe] The negotiations between our two governments have made considerable progress. I am confident the progress will continue. I look forward to the achievement of the common aim of our two governments, the conclusion of an agreement which will maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

[Xavier] Analysts are certain that Mr Wu, in calling for a broader approach, was referring to Britain's insistence on a detailed and binding agreement on Hong Kong, but it is almost an open secret now that China is not prepared to go too detailed or binding.

A British source said last night it was still too early to judge which way the Geoffrey Howe-Wu Xueqian talks were going. They and their aides were in the conference room for almost 5 hours yesterday, and another round will start shortly this morning, but how long it will go on, or whether it will continue in the afternoon, is not known. [end recording]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE OF UK TALKS IN PRCHowe To Meet Deng

HK301148 Hong Kong Television Broadcast Limited in English 1102 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Britain's foreign secretary will meet Deng Xiaoping tomorrow. The Chinese Government says Sir Geoffrey Howe's meeting with China's top man will take place in the morning. Today Sir Geoffrey met with China's Premier Zhao Ziyang and all indications are that any snags in the 1997 talks have been cleared up. Nick Griffin reports:

[Begin recording] [Griffin] The most obvious sign that Sir Geoffrey Howe's trip has been outstanding was the fact that his meeting with Premier Zhao was held in Zhongnanhai, in the State Council area. Zhongnanhai, a former imperial retreat now reserved for Chinese leaders to live and work in, is usually reserved for meetings with real friends of China, whereas the Great Hall of the People is for more formal meetings. Premier Zhao and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, together with Ambassador to Britain Chen Zhaoyuan and Zhou Nan, took part in the talks with Sir Geoffrey and his party.

The two leaders started their talks with reference to the Chinese gold medal in shooting at the Olympics. Asked whether he was a hunting man, Sir Geoffrey said not but he sometimes fished. Zhao Ziyang then praised Sir Geoffrey for his patience which he said was needed for both hunting and fishing and was part of the foreign secretary's personality. State Councillor Wu Xueqian, Sir Geoffrey's host in Beijing, had been due to leave for Latin America today, but last night decided to postpone his departure in order to be able to accompany the foreign secretary to this morning's meeting, an almost unheard of occurrence in China which speaks more than any words could on the success of Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit. It appears everywhere one looks. Officials, both British and Chinese, are praising the substantial progress of the series of meetings between the two foreign ministers. Even the English-language CHINA DAILY continued a lengthy article on the substantial progress of Sir Geoffrey's visit. Quoting both British and Chinese sources, the article goes into some detail about the resolving of issues by the two ministers' discussions.

Sources later described the talks as friendly and productive, saying substantial progress had been made, though one person warned that there was still a good deal of work to be done. During their 1 and 1/2 hours of meetings the two leaders are said to have discussed all the aspects of the Hong Kong question. Later the head of the foreign office information ministry, Qi Huaiyuan, said Sir Geoffrey's visit to Beijing had given a new impetus to the talks. He said that he had no doubt that the settlement of the Hong Kong issue, a question left over by history, would in the long run contribute towards improved relations between China and Britain. In the afternoon, Sir Geoffrey took time to do some sightseeing when he visited the Summer Palace. Sir Geoffrey was accompanied by Zhou Nan and Chen Zhaoyuan. They spent about an hour taking in the sights. Sir Geoffrey told newsmen they'd made progress:

[Howe] The work that we've been doing here in Beijing in the last few days has achieved significant progress, but there's still substantial matters still to be dealt with and the talk I had this morning was an important part of the progress.

[Griffin] Only Sir Percy Craddock accompanied Sir Geoffrey while the rest of his team spent the afternoon working in the state guesthouse. This is Nick Griffin, TVB news, in Beijing. [end recording]

September Agreement Expected

HK300042 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0000 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian has postponed his Latin American trip following substantial progress made in his talks with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe on Hong Kong's future.

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He will join Premier Zhao Ziyang at a meeting with Sir Geoffrey this morning. Jerry Xavier, who has been covering the negotiations in the past few days, says there is now a distinct possibility that an agreement will be initialled in September:

[Begin Xavier recording] Although the British have tried to pour cold water on reports of a breakthrough in the 1997 talks, developments of the past 24 hours show clearly it has happened, for better or worse. Diplomatic sources say Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian would not delay a much-publicized visit at the last minute had nothing major occurred. The postponement was announced late at night and followed a busy day of consultations. It began after the two foreign ministers decided to set up separate ad hoc groups to study detailed matters and to report back to them in the evening. The British formed two teams, one led by Ambassador Richard Evans, the other by Dr David Wilson, head of the British working party for the 1997 talks and a former Hong Kong political adviser. The Chinese have a similar setup.

Then came what was seen as the final confirmation of the breakthrough. At a banquet held for Mr Wu, Sir Geoffrey said substantial progress had been made toward the goal for which Britain and China were striving. Mr Wu replied that Sir Geoffrey's current visit would make a great contribution to reaching an agreement on Hong Kong as scheduled, an apparent reference to the September deadline set by China.

But even before then, a strong rumor had circulated Beijing that a draft agreement will be announced on September 20, 10 days before China's National Day. [end recording]

Agreement Said 'More Binding'

HK300450 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0430 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] It has been reliably learned that the number of points in the agreement on Hong Kong remains at 12. News director Jerry Xavier reports:

[Begin recording] This number had been proposed by the Chinese all along, and they could not be moved to accept even two more points said to have been requested by the British. But the British succeeded in persuading them to accept annexes to the plan. These are said to contain substantial amounts of details, something the British delegation has been trying to get for some time.

Sir Geoffrey Howe also managed to a degree to obtain a more binding accord. A source says it is likely to work because it affects the real interests of both sides as well as those of many countries -- the United States, Japan, West Germany, to mention only a few. He added that the agreement would be seen by the world as committing both governments.

It was further explained that the British negotiators have strived throughout for maximum continuity and maximum autonomy. This is Jerry Xavier in Beijing. [end recording]

And the local stock market has reacted favorably to the latest news from Beijing. Prices opened higher with moderate trading, mostly concentrating on blue chips. The Hang Seng Index has picked up more than 13 points to stand at 799.83.

PRC ASSURES HONG KONG BUREAUCRATS ON JOBS

HK290132 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0000 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] China has told Hong Kong civil servants that their jobs are secure after 1997. The assurance was given by the head of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Ji Pengfei, to a visiting delegation from the Local Civil Servants Association. Here is Joyce Kwan with the details:

[Begin recording] The delegation, led by the association's president, Kwok Yuen-hon, held a 2-hour meeting with Mr Ji at the Great Hall of the People. The official assured them the future government will be run under the law. Mr Ji urged Hong Kong people to build confidence in themselves as the future is in their own hands.

The group refused to disclose details of the meeting, but may hold a news conference in Hong Kong. However, it was learned that they told Mr Ji that both China and Britain must continue allaying the people's fears about the future. They are also worried that as employees of the present administration they might be discriminated against when the new government takes over. [end recording]

CPC ON NEED FOR 'COOL HEADS' AS OUTPUT RISES

HK280733 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 28 Jul 84 p 4

["Special Dispatch": "Better Keep Cool When Industrial and Agricultural Output Rises, To Avoid Repeating Historical Mistakes"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jul -- According to this reporter's information, CPC leaders recently pointed out repeatedly that as the current domestic situation is good, it is imperative to keep cool heads in the face of success, to be all the more modest and prudent, to seek truth from facts, and to strictly act according to the central principles and policies, so as to avoid repeating historical mistakes.

In recent years, guided by the principle of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy, China's construction speed has accelerated, industrial and agricultural production has risen steadily, various reforms have proceeded smoothly, and people's living standards have shown a marked improvement. A still better sustained and steady increase in industrial output was recorded in the first half of this year, while there was yet another bumper summer grain harvest, and the domestic markets have become still more prosperous.

People concerned here say that in the face of this good situation, the reminder put forward by the CPC leaders is extremely timely and essential. People recall that the domestic situation in 1956 was very good, but the "antirightist" struggle was then launched in 1957, followed by the "Great Leap Forward," which resulted in serious damage to the economy. A good situation emerged in the country in 1965, but the "Great Cultural Revolution" was then launched in 1966, which brought the economy to the verge of collapse. In view of these lessons of history, the present CPC leaders seek to be innovative and pioneering in their work while also remaining cautious and steady. The fine situation that has now emerged in China proves that the current policies formulated by the CPC are correct. People concerned here point out that as long as China adheres to the current policies, it will never repeat the historical mistakes again.

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